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ISSUES FACING GEORGIA

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DISABILITY IN GEORGIA

By

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INTRODUCTION

Numbering around 43 million and covering a variety of mental and physical impairments in all age, sex, and racial categories, persons with disabilities represent a large and diverse group in America.[1] Recent events such as the Gallaudet College students' insistence on greater control over their 100 year-old school for the deaf, and the demand by a Georgian who is severely disabled to choose death over a life of dependency all have focused national attention on the problems people have coping with disabilities.[2]

To help Americans with disabilities achieve greater economic freedom, Congress passed the "Americans with Disabilities Act," which was signed by the President on July 26, 1990. This new legislation will bar job discrimination against persons with physical and/or mental disabilities (including AIDS), and increase accessibility to buildings and services. For example, car rental agencies will have to furnish automobiles with hand controls for drivers who are disabled. Telephone companies must provide operators with equipment to pass on messages from persons with a communication impairment who use special phones with keyboards. A law firm might even be obliged to supply a reader for an attorney who is blind.

The law will affect more than just the population of persons with disabilities. The business community estimates the annual cost of these new guarantees is between one and two billion dollars.[3] Hiring and accommodating people with disabilities, however, simply makes good business sense because they represent a significant economic resource to business both as a customer base and labor pool.

As the number of people with disabilities increases and the cost of rehabilitation efforts rises, traditional rehabilitation programs will have to be viewed as an investment for the future. In terms of economics alone, the alternative to rehabilitation is astounding. The Federal Social Security Disability Program alone spent more than $1.8 billion in benefit payments to approved Georgia applicants in 1988. Rather than being a "stand-alone" problem, Georgia's people with disabilities could become part of the solution to a number of immediate social and economic issues. For example, in fiscal year 1989 the Division of Rehabilitation Services served 44,878 persons (Figure 1). Of those vocationally rehabilitated, the individual's average annual income before rehabilitation was $830 and $9,561 after rehabilitation.[4]

DEFINITIONS

Disability is the loss in the physical or mental ability to perform prescribed tasks and roles due to a definable medical condition. Disability, however, cannot be understood in medical terms alone. In some cases, the medical condition leaves the person with some physical or mental impairment which persists after the condition has stabilized. The impairment may, in turn, cause a functional limitation such as lack of strength, ability or endurance to perform certain tasks such as speech, lifting, or walking.[5]

Disability also includes mental limitations such as retardation. Mental retardation, however, is extremely difficult to measure in a population. Estimates range from less than one percent to three percent, but vary considerably by age and definition used. Research indicates, however, that about one percent of the U.S. population, or more than two million people, are mentally retarded.[6]

Medical information along with an awareness of how disability affects lifestyles is necessary to adequately focus on the needs of persons with disabilities. For example, two people may have identical disabilities, but while the loss of an arm may totally handicap a manual laborer, it has far less effect on a corporate lawyer's ability to remain competitive in the work place. Thus, disability is not simply a medical concept, but a result of the interaction between a person's medical condition and his socio-economic characteristics such as education, occupation, training and income.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Reliable information about the number of individuals with disabilities is difficult to obtain because of definitional problems, the array of public and private agencies involved and their different methods of data collection. Information about persons with disabilities generally comes from three major sources.

The most geographically comprehensive data are collected by the U.S. Census Bureau. It is the only source that provides county level estimates on the number of people between the ages of 16-64 who have a reported health condition which affects their ability to work. Information was collected for the first time in the 1970 Census for persons hindered from working at a job because of a health or physical condition. The question referred to a serious illness, physical or mental impairment or handicap that would last a relatively long time.

In 1980, the Census identified persons as having a work disability if their health condition lasted six or more months and limited the kind or amount of work that they could do. Individuals with a work disability were further classified as "prevented from working" or "not prevented from working." The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions which were not temporary.

The information in Table 1 shows the number and percent of Georgians with disabilities enumerated in the 1970 and 1980 Census. In 1980, 10.4 percent of the state's population between the ages of 16-64 reported they were disabled. The number of people with disabilities in the labor force decreased by 13.2 percent between 1970 and 1980 but their number in the total population increased by 30.6 percent. A rather large majority (80.8 percent) of the people who reported that they had a disability further indicated that their disability prevented them from working.

Since the latest data available are still from the 1980 Census and they revealed that Georgia ranked seventh for the highest number of workers with a disability,[7] planners will have to wait until the 1990 Census data become available to determine if Georgia's ranking has changed. Results from a 1988 Census Bureau survey, however, showed that while 8.6 percent of the nation's labor force had a work disability, the South has traditionally had a higher proportion of people with disabilities than other regions of the country.[8] This recent Census survey for both the nation and the South provides little evidence for any major increase or decrease in Georgia's relatively high ranking.

The second source of information involves survey research data. This type of information is usually targeted to a specific location or to persons with specific disabilities. A number of Federal agencies have sponsored surveys that measure some aspects of disability, but no single source exists that can be considered comprehensive. As a result, surveys with overlapping content sometimes produce results that seem inconsistent. Non-federal groups like local social service agencies, advocacy groups, and civic clubs also gather data. As with all survey results, this information should be viewed with caution because its accuracy is affected by sampling error, questionnaire design, interview bias, varying response rates and enumeration techniques.

The third source of information about people who are disabled comes from the program files of federal and state agencies that provide services to them. The major limitation of this information is that it excludes people who have not requested assistance

from the various agencies providing services. The problem is compounded because disabilities and data are defined, maintained and coded differently among the agencies. Sometimes legal problems associated with revealing client information arise. The information, however, does provide an accurate benchmark to compare and contrast with other sources of data.

CAUSE AND PREVALENCE OF DISABILITIES

With major breakthroughs in the battle against infectious disease, injury is now the principal public health problem in America and affects primarily the young, touching one in three Americans.[9] Injuries cause the loss of more working days than all forms of cancer and heart disease combined.[10] More than half of the impairments caused by injuries result in permanent functional limitations. Orthopedic conditions and deformities account for about 70 percent of these injury-related impairments.

Disease also can lead to chronic health conditions and impairments which result in activity limitations. National data indicate that neurological and orthopedic conditions such as multiple sclerosis, arthritis, spinal injury, intervertebral disk disorders and paralysis are the most prevalent cause of activity limitations.[11]

The other chronic conditions which cause significant activity limitations are heart conditions, diabetes, respiratory conditions, and sensory impairments. Increases in the survivability from both disease and injury have resulted in increased demands for rehabilitation services.

DISABILITY BY TYPE

The disabling conditions of clients served by the Division of Rehabilitation Services are shown in Figure 2. Conditions are divided into two major categories, mental and physical. The first includes mental retardation, learning disabilities, personality disorders, substance abuse and mental impairments which account for 55 percent of the agency's case load. Physical disorders represent 45 percent of the case load. The largest category here is amputees/orthopedic disabilities at 18.8 percent. Visual impairments account for 5.7 percent and hearing impairments represent 4.1 percent. The "other" category includes such physical conditions as allergies, blood disorders, cancer, digestive and speech conditions, and represents 14.2 percent of the total.

Disability patterns and limitations tend to differ significantly for young and old, men and women, blacks and whites, and rural and urban residents. There is a higher prevalence of disability among people over 40, minorities, rural residents, those living below the poverty level and those with low educational attainment.[12] Workers who fit the above mentioned categories tend to work in occupations that are physically demanding. As a result, it is relatively easy to get injured on the job.

What is surprising is the magnitude of difference among occupational injuries. Laborers become injured at a rate almost four times the average of all workers. Professional and technical workers, on the other hand, are subject to injuries at a rate of about one-fourth the average.[13] Older workers in injury-prone types of occupations also stand a much greater chance of getting hurt on the job than younger workers. Once these workers, both young and old, are injured they are difficult to rehabilitate and train for alternative types of employment because they frequently lack many of the basic skills needed to compete in today's changing job market.

RACE AND SEX

The race and sex of clients served by the Division of Rehabilitation Services in 1989 are shown in Figure 3 and Table 3. White males represent the largest category, followed by white females, black males and black females. Although black Georgians represent only 27 percent of the state's population, they make up 42.3 percent of the people served by the Division of Rehabilitation Services. In addition, national surveys indicate that even larger differences exist between blacks and whites when the severity of the disability is considered.[14]

Reasons for the high rate of disability among individuals who are black involve a complex set of socio-economic factors. Black Georgians tend to have lower educational attainment and income levels, fewer occupational choices and more limited access to health care than whites. Thus, they tend to be over-represented in the population of those with disabilities because of their limited career choices.

Females are more likely to report physical limitations than males.[15] The Census Bureau reports that for all age groups, females report higher percentages of functional limitations, ranging from 5.6 percent in the 15-24 age group to 62.0 percent at 65 and over. The rate for males is lower, ranging from 4.8 percent at 15-24 years to 53.5 percent at the 65 and over age category.

AGE

Functional limitations, both severe and non-severe, increase with age.[16] In general, persons 55 to 64 years are four times more likely to have a work disability than persons 25 to 34 years. The average age of Division of Rehabilitation Services clients from 1985 to 1989 is presented in Table 2 and Table 3. Although client age has slightly increased, as has the age of all Americans, Georgia's population with disabilities tends to be younger than the national average. One of the chief reasons for this is that black Georgians, who represent almost half of the total caseload, are younger than whites. For example, the median age of Georgia's black population is 24, while the median age for the white population is 34.[17]

EDUCATION

The relation between disability status and education is strong. In general, the lower the educational attainment, the greater the likelihood of a person becoming disabled. Part of the relation between schooling and disability status with regard to the white population may be explained by age, because older persons tend to have less schooling than younger persons. Some researchers, however, have suggested that high levels of disability and low levels of educational attainment are both caused by economic and social disadvantages experienced in childhood.[18]

The average educational attainment level of Division of Rehabilitation Services clients from 1985 through 1989 is shown in Table 2 and Table 3. The information reveals that the educational attainment of persons with disabilities in Georgia is rather low. In 1989 the average years of self-reported education was only 10.8 years. This figure, however, is consistent with national figures regarding people who are disabled. In addition, it is similar to the overall level of educational attainment of black Georgians who represent almost half of the case load. According to the last Census, the median educational attainment of black Georgians was only 10.9 years.[19]

METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN DISABILITY DIFFERENCES

The Division of Rehabilitation Services' number of clients served for 1988 is presented in Figure 4 and Table 3 by county. The map shows the distribution of clients divided into five categories.[20] In 1988, 51 percent of the total clients came from 14 counties, or 8.8 percent of the state's counties. The distribution of the division's clients, however, reflects the prevailing population distribution pattern that occurs across the state. Counties with very low numbers of clients tend to be primarily located in the southern portion of the state and have few residents. The same is also true of the North Georgia counties with low numbers of clients.

In order to get a better understanding of the distribution of persons with disabilities on a statewide basis, a disability rate per 1,000 people was developed[21] (Figure 5). Note the differences in the patterns from Figure 4 and Figure 5. Although metropolitan[22] areas have a high number of people with disabilities, nonmetropolitan areas tend to have a higher rate. The disability rate per 1,000 in metropolitan Georgia is 6.5, while the nonmetropolitan rate is 8.4. Recent national research further confirms that metropolitan areas have lower rates of people with activity limitations.[23]

One of the reasons for the high nonmetropolitan disability rate is that most rural economies tend to be dominated by natural resource industries such as agriculture, forestry and mining. These industries tend to have higher injury risk rates. In fact, occupational research reveals that agriculture (which includes forestry and fishing) is one of the most dangerous occupations in the nation.[24]

CONCLUSION

Understanding the nature and scope of the problems faced by Georgians with disabilities and their caregivers has become an issue not only for persons who are disabled, but also the general public.

One concern is the changing workforce. Over the last two decades, the labor force has been transformed by the baby boom generation and the entry of women into the labor market. Reduced work force participation is anticipated as the smaller baby bust generation (1965-1976) enters its working years and the women's labor force participation rate peaks.

As the composition of the work force is changing, so is the nature of the job market. The number of manufacturing jobs in the U.S. is declining, while the number of high tech positions is increasing. Jobs of the future will demand a moderate to high level of education and training compared to jobs of the past. Business, however, can meet the challenge of a shrinking labor pool by training and hiring workers with disabilities who have marketable skills to fill the gaps in tomorrow's workplace. For most this will only require a change of attitude, not a major

retooling effort.

Providing employment for workers who are disabled only represents the first step. In 1987, male workers with disabilities earned 38 percent less than able-bodied males. Female workers with disabilities earned 30 percent less than their able-bodied counterparts.[25] Discrimination alone, however, cannot account for this wage discrepancy because the educational attainment level of persons with disabilities has been shown to be extremely low. Thus, comprehensive rehabilitation programs need to provide appropriate job skills to keep pace with a changing market place.

The changing age structure will have immediate effects on the delivery of services to individuals who are disabled. The elderly population will become increasingly concerned with health care, particularly its distribution and cost. As the number of elderly Georgians with disabilities increases, the need for specialized programs and facilities will become a critical issue.

The fact that 55 percent of the Division of Rehabilitation Services case load involves clients with mental disabilities is cause for concern because as this group continues to grow their sheer numbers alone will stress the system. Increased resources will have to be allocated to cope with the problem of children who are emotionally disturbed born to mothers who are dependent on drugs and alcohol. The emerging debate over providing assistance to people who have preventable illnesses will intensify as this population increases and requires assistance.

The high disability rate for rural Georgians will require special attention by decision makers because of the inherent difficulties associated with delivering health care services in rural areas. Many rural Georgians are geographically remote from health care services. Rural transportation problems significantly increase the cost of obtaining health care, particularly for those with disabilities. The primary concern is not the quality of care, but rather the access. In addition rural residents tend to have limited educational services,[26] lower incomes and fewer employment opportunities than urban residents. All of these factors can limit the effectiveness of programs for persons with disabilities in rural areas and result in a lower quality of life for rural Georgians who are disabled.

There is a clear link between income and disability. Research indicates that about one-fourth of all low income households have members with activity limitations.[27] While most public assistance programs are administered by state government, very few have special efforts targeted to people who are both disabled and from low income households. State initiatives to reduce poverty in Georgia have to address the large number and special needs of persons with disabilities. Programs targeted to those who are disabled represent a double benefit to the state by helping individuals with disabilities move from dependence on the state to productive members of the community.

Clearly, the issues identified in this report do not represent an exhaustive list. They do, however, provide a starting place for a better understanding of the challenges faced by public and private organizations delivering services to Georgians who are disabled. Given the appropriate access to opportunities, persons with disabilities could be returned to the mainstream as employees, taxpayers and consumers.

Additional reports on this subject will be prepared as information becomes available.

FOOTNOTES

1. Waldrop, Judith. "From Handicap to Advantage." **American Demographics.** April, 1990, Vol. 12, No. 4, pp. 33-35 and 54.

2. Lorenz, Charles. "Trend Watching Series." Winter, 1988. Division of Rehabilitation Services, Research Unit, Atlanta, GA.

3. **U. S. News & World Report.** "A Bill of Rights for the Disabled." June 4, 1990, Vol. 108, No. 22, pp. 14-19, Current section.

4. **Georgia Division of Rehabilitation Services, Annual Report, 1989.** 878 Peachtree St., N. E., Atlanta, GA 30309, p. 2.

5. Hill, M. Anne. "Demographics of Disability: Estimates of the Numbers of Disabled Persons by County." Phase I, Preliminary Report to the Governor's Committee on the Disabled. October 23, 1985. Rutgers University, Bureau of Economic Research.

6. Kenney, Genevieve M. "Current Estimates of the Disabled Population in Pennsylvania: Projections to the Year 2000." February, 1987. The Urban Institute, Washington, DC.

7. **General Social and Economic Characteristics: Georgia, 1980.** U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

8. **Labor Force Status and Other Characteristics of Persons With a Work Disability: 1981 to 1988.** July, 1989. Current Population Reports, Special Studies, Series P-23, No. 160. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC.

9. Committee on Trauma Research (Commission on Life Sciences, National Research Council) and the Institute of Medicine. **Injury in America: A Continuing Public Health Problem.** National Academy Press, 1985. Washington, DC.

10. Committee on Trauma Research (Commission on Life Sciences, National Research Council) and the Institute of Medicine. **Injury in America: A Continuing Public Health Problem.** National Academy Press, 1985. Washington, DC.

11. National Center for Health Statistics. **Prevalence of Selected Chronic Conditions**, United States, 1979-81. Vital & Health Statistics: Series 10, No. 155. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 86-1583. Public Health Service, July, 1986. Hyattsville, MD.

12. **Labor Force Status and Other Characteristics of Persons With a Work Disability: 1981 to 1988.** July, 1989. Current Population Reports, Special Studies, Series P-23, No. 160. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC.

13. Root, Norman, and Sebastian, Deborah. "BLS Develops Measure of Job Risk By Occupation". **Monthly Labor Review**, October 1981, Bureau of Labor. Washington, DC.

14. LaPlante, Mitchell P. Data on Disability from the **National Interview Survey**: 1983-85. An InfoUse Report. National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research, 1988. Washington, DC.

15. **Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports**, Series P-70, No. 8, "Disability, functional limitation, and health insurance coverage: 1984-85." U. S. Department of Commerce, December 1986. Washington, DC.

16. **Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports**, Series P-70, No. 8, "Disability, functional limitation, and health insurance coverage: 1984-85" U. S. Department of Commerce, December 1986. Washington, DC.

17. **General Social and Economic Characteristics: Georgia, 1980.** U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC.

The reason why larger proportions of the black population are young is because blacks have higher birth rates and lower life expectancies. Whites live seven years longer than blacks and have fewer children. Infant mortality also is high for both sexes among blacks. In the teens and twenties, homicide, suicide and accidents sharply decrease the proportion of young black males. Finally, because of historic out-migration and high mortality at younger ages, the proportion of blacks, particularly black males, is low in the older ages.

18. **Labor Force Status and Other Characteristics of Persons With a Work Disability: 1981 to 1988.** July, 1989. Current Population Reports, Special Studies, Series P-23, No. 160. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC.

19. **General Social and Economic Characteristics: Georgia, 1980.** U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC.

20. In this map five categories are shown. They are: **HIGH** (solid, 318 to 5265); **ABOVE AVERAGE** (cross-hatched, 147 - 317); **AVERAGE** (diagonal, 105 - 146); **BELOW AVERAGE** (horizontal, 70 - 104), and **LOW** (blank, 8 - 69).

21. In this map five categories are shown. They are: **HIGH** (solid, 10.4 to 14.7); **ABOVE AVERAGE** (cross hatched, 8.5 to 10.4); **AVERAGE** (diagonal, 7.2 to 8.5); **BELOW AVERAGE** (horizontal, 5.6 to 7.2), and **LOW** (blank, .4 to 5.6).

22. Georgia has 38 metropolitan counties in eight Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) and 121 nonmetropolitan counties. MSA's are dense population concentrations (usually cities with at least 50,000 inhabitants) and their surrounding counties, which have a high degree of economic and social integration with the population center. These areas are typically surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties. Areas qualifying for recognition as Metropolitan Statistical Areas usually have a central city with a population of at least 50,000 and a total Metropolitan Statistical Area population of at least 100,000.

23. National Center for Health Statistics, Current Estimates from the **National Health Interview Survey**, United States, 1986. Vital & Health Statistics: Series 10, No. 164. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 87-1592. Public Health Service, Hyattsville, MD.

24. **Accident Facts, 1988.** National Safety Council, Chicago, IL.

25. **Bureau of the Census, Labor Force Status and Other Characteristics of Persons with a Work**

Disability: 1981 to 1988. Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 160, July, 1989.

26. Leland, M., and Schneider, M. J. **Rural Rehabilitation: A State of the Art.** Fayetteville, AR: Rehabilitation Research and Training Center, 1982.

27. **National Center for Health Statistics,** Current Estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, United States, 1986. Vital & Health Statistics: Series 10, No. 164. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 87-1592. Public Health Service, Hyattsville, MD.

SOURCES OF DATA

Table 1. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: 1970, 1980 and 1990. Washington, DC.

Table 2. Department of Human Resources, Division of Rehabilitation Services, Atlanta, Georgia and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC.

Figures 1- 5. Department of Human Resources, Division of Rehabilitation Services, Atlanta, GA.

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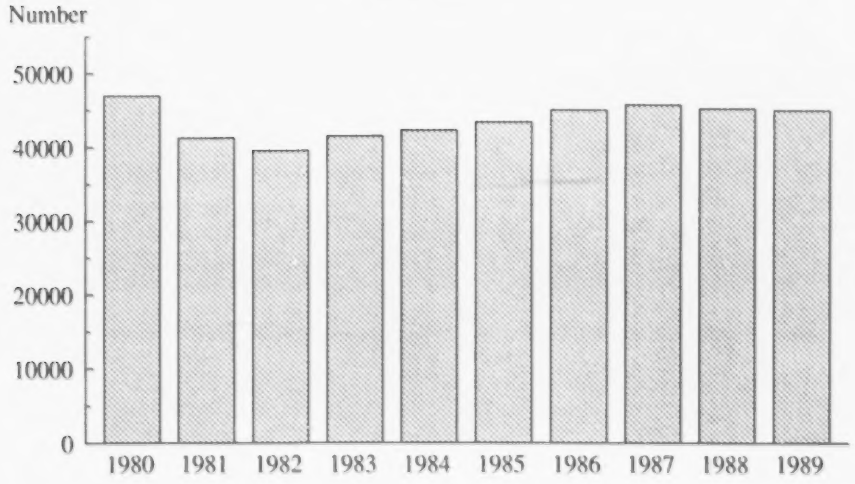
Figure 1

TOTAL CLIENTS SERVED

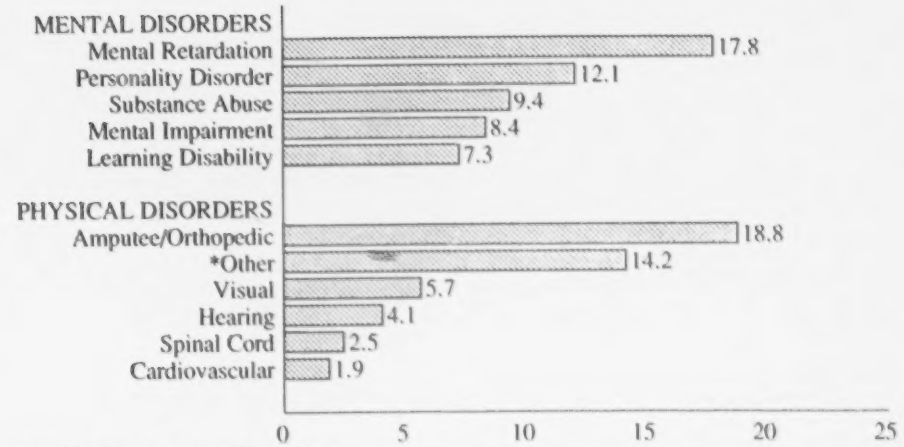
1980-1989



1980 - 1989
4.4 Percent Decrease

Figure 2

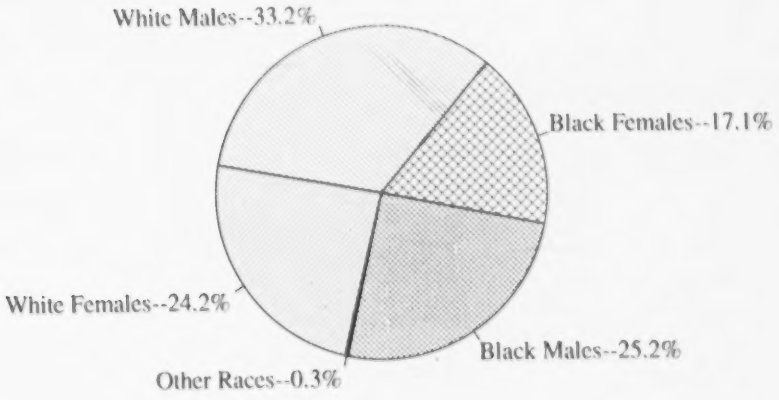
DISABILITY BY TYPE
1989



*Includes: allergic, blood, nervous, neoplastic, respiratory, digestive, speech, and other disabling conditions.

Figure 3

CLIENTS BY RACE AND SEX
1989



Total Clients = 44,874

Figure 4

TOTAL CLIENTS: 1988

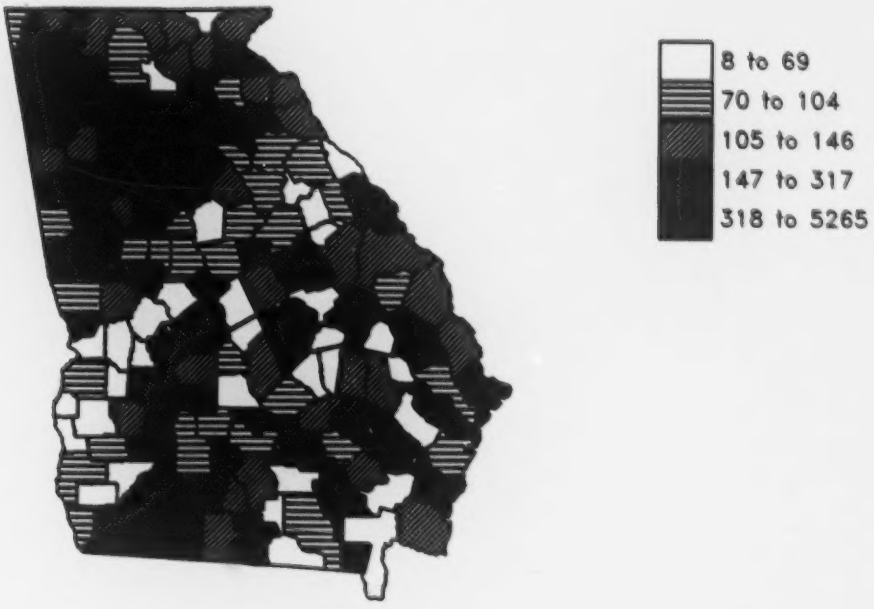


Figure 5

TOTAL CLIENTS SERVED PER 1,000 POPULATION
1988

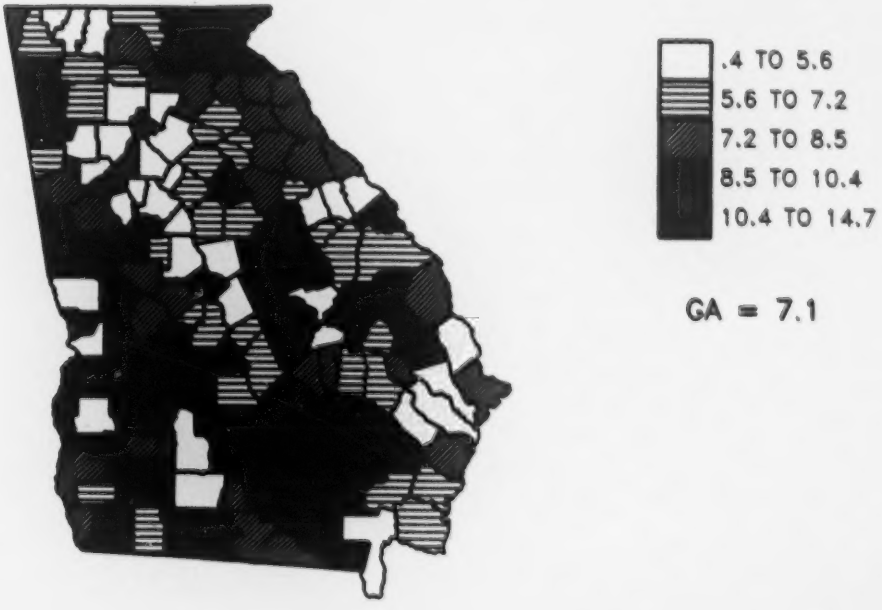


Table 1

DISABILITY OF PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS

WORK DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS

	1970	1980	% Change
Total Persons 16 to 64 Years	2,415,933	3,481,650	44.1%
Disabled or Handicapped	324,415	360,534	11.1%
In Labor Force	144,236	125,246	-13.2%
Not in Labor Force	180,179	235,288	30.6%

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS

Persons 16 to 64 Years	2,415,933	3,481,650	44.1%
With a Public Transportation Disability	NA	82,206	NA
Persons 65 Years and Over	NA	489,452	NA
With a Public Transportation Disability	NA	96,648	NA

Table 2

DIVISION OF REHABILITATION SERVICES

CLIENT AVERAGE AGE AND EDUCATION LEVELS

Year	Age	Education Level
1985	29.6	10.4
1986	29.7	10.4
1987	30.1	10.5
1988	30.1	10.8
1989	30.1	10.8

1988 CLIENT RATES IN GEORGIA PER 1,000 POPULATION

	Clients	Population	Rate
Total	44,874	6,345,096	7.0
Black	19,021	1,707,895	11.2
White	25,944	4,637,201	5.6

TABLE 3

Selected Characteristics of the Disabled Population in Georgia

	Division of Rehabilitation Services Caseload Data														1980 Census Persons Age 16-64 Who Reported a Work Disability	
	1989															
	Total Cases		Severely Disabled		Cases by Race and Sex								Average			
					White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females					
County	1988	1989	Number	Percent of Total Served	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Age	Yrs. School Sccol	Number	Percent of Labor Force
APPLING	214	202	110	54.5	88	43.6	29	14.4	61	30.2	24	11.9	34.8	9.9	1405	15.2
ATKINSON	61	60	29	48.3	15	25.0	8	13.3	29	48.3	8	13.3	34.4	10.0	623	17.0
BACON	86	88	52	59.1	37	42.0	7	8.0	31	35.2	13	14.8	26.1	10.5	798	14.6
BAKER	43	44	16	36.4	11	25.0	12	27.3	12	27.3	9	20.5	29.5	10.0	341	15.7
BALDWIN	411	391	296	75.7	99	25.3	122	31.2	74	18.9	95	24.3	27.7	11.0	2221	11.0
BANKS	86	82	42	51.2	43	52.4	5	6.1	30	36.6	2	2.4	29.4	9.5	741	13.8
* BARROW	157	156	87	55.8	63	40.4	22	14.1	36	23.1	35	22.4	27.3	10.0	1646	12.7
BARTOW	348	373	202	54.2	179	48.0	35	9.4	133	35.7	26	7.0	31.6	9.8	3167	12.6
BEN HILL	170	155	71	45.8	49	31.6	34	21.9	49	31.6	23	14.8	31.8	10.5	1219	13.1
BERRIEN	124	113	42	37.2	41	36.3	14	12.4	47	41.6	11	9.7	34.6	10.5	1064	12.8
* BIBB	1667	1702	857	50.4	437	25.7	490	28.8	297	17.5	477	28.0	30.2	10.7	12021	12.7
BLECKLEY	64	73	51	69.9	19	26.0	26	35.6	10	13.7	17	23.3	29.8	9.8	828	12.1
BRANTLEY	66	71	27	38.0	30	42.3	2	2.8	36	50.7	3	4.2	35.0	10.3	689	13.2
BROOKS	133	141	69	48.9	36	25.5	41	29.1	31	22.0	33	23.4	30.7	10.1	1158	13.6
BRYAN	92	77	32	41.6	29	37.7	8	10.4	29	37.7	11	14.3	30.8	10.3	813	13.0
BULLOCH	345	377	145	38.5	96	25.5	63	16.7	83	22.0	135	35.8	27.5	11.0	2541	10.8
BURKE	121	88	59	67.0	23	26.1	37	42.0	10	11.4	17	19.3	25.5	10.3	1590	14.4
* BUTTS	71	56	38	67.9	16	28.6	13	23.2	13	23.2	14	25.0	28.8	10.6	1051	14.0
CALHOUN	73	71	36	50.7	8	11.3	24	33.8	10	14.1	29	40.8	28.0	10.2	385	11.8
CAMDEN	141	124	59	47.6	44	35.5	22	17.7	36	29.0	21	16.9	29.0	11.1	965	11.8
CANDLER	45	28	19	67.9	7	25.0	7	25.0	6	21.4	8	28.6	30.6	10.2	646	15.4
CARROLL	588	603	375	62.2	242	40.1	106	17.6	187	31.0	68	11.3	28.8	10.3	4145	11.7
* CATOOSA	145	136	83	61.0	70	51.5	1	0.7	62	45.6	2	1.5	32.4	10.7	2563	10.7
CHARLTON	32	23	14	60.9	8	34.8	1	4.3	13	56.5	1	4.3	39.8	10.9	583	13.9
* CHATHAM	1699	1680	706	42.0	488	29.0	622	37.0	294	17.5	271	16.1	32.1	11.0	12546	9.8
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	8	17	12	70.6	5	29.4	3	17.6	5	29.4	4	23.5	25.0	11.0	813	6.8
CHATTOOGA	226	230	123	53.5	102	44.3	20	8.7	93	40.4	14	6.1	32.3	9.7	2111	15.7
* CHEROKEE	368	420	179	42.6	217	51.7	7	1.7	189	45.0	6	1.4	30.1	9.9	2914	9.0
* CLARKE	535	532	322	60.5	152	28.6	130	24.4	134	25.2	114	21.4	29.5	11.4	3433	6.3
CLAY	37	47	29	61.7	8	17.0	25	53.2	1	2.1	13	27.7	29.8	10.0	274	14.0
* CLAYTON	981	1020	424	41.6	493	48.3	87	8.5	368	36.1	60	5.9	30.2	11.2	7955	7.9
CLINCH	96	79	33	41.8	21	26.6	15	19.0	30	38.0	13	16.5	32.5	9.7	487	12.4
* COBB	1746	1630	1147	70.4	904	55.5	133	8.2	504	30.9	72	4.4	28.6	11.9	14736	7.2
COFFEE	317	355	183	51.5	117	33.0	69	19.4	115	32.4	54	15.2	32.7	9.9	2545	15.6
COLQUITT	193	189	77	40.7	75	39.7	40	21.2	50	26.5	24	12.7	33.3	10.5	2963	14.1
* COLUMBIA	202	214	147	68.7	109	50.9	26	12.1	58	27.1	19	8.9	27.5	11.1	2435	9.3
COOK	124	112	58	51.8	31	27.7	26	23.2	29	25.9	26	23.2	29.0	10.4	973	12.3
* COWETA	427	477	339	71.1	158	33.1	127	26.6	111	23.3	81	17.0	27.9	10.6	2974	12.3
CRAWFORD	55	58	30	51.7	17	29.3	17	29.3	14	24.1	10	17.2	31.3	11.0	559	12.1
CRISP	300	355	241	67.9	75	21.1	135	38.0	58	16.3	87	24.5	28.8	10.2	1259	11.1
* DADE	76	68	41	60.3	35	51.5	2	2.9	30	44.1	0	0.0	32.1	10.4	986	12.5
DAWSON	66	65	20	30.8	37	56.9	0	0.0	28	43.1	0	0.0	34.2	9.9	352	11.7
DECATUR	270	308	145	47.1	82	26.6	87	28.2	62	20.1	75	24.4	31.3	10.3	1905	12.9
* DEKALB	2929	2821	1401	49.7	955	33.9	766	27.2	667	23.6	413	14.6	30.9	12.4	22816	6.9
DODGE	125	107	68	63.6	28	26.3	29	27.1	30	28.0	22	20.6	30.5	10.2	1610	16.1
DOOLY	118	123	95	77.2	8	6.5	57	46.3	7	5.7	51	41.5	23.6	9.9	942	15.5
* DOUGHERTY	857	913	411	45.1	193	21.2	413	45.3	105	11.5	200	21.9	29.6	10.5	5752	9.1
* DOUGLAS	353	425	227	53.4	216	50.8	28	6.6	164	38.6	16	3.8	31.4	10.8	3098	9.0
EARLY	95	81	45	55.6	28	34.5	18	22.2	12	14.8	23	28.4	31.8	10.3	906	12.3
ECHOLS	22	7	3	42.9	4	57.1	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	14.3	20.0	11.8	207	15.4
* EFFINGHAM	116	128	64	50.0	38	29.7	24	18.8	53	41.4	13	10.2	30.2	10.7	1347	12.0
ELBERT	135	162	100	61.7	47	29.0	48	29.6	33	20.4	34	21.0	30.0	10.5	1333	11.7
EMANUEL	215	220	118	53.6	77	35.0	51	23.2	64	29.1	28	12.7	31.3	9.8	1840	15.3
EVANS	85	57	24	42.1	17	29.8	15	26.3	15	26.3	10	17.5	31.8	11.1	660	13.5
FANNIN	111	79	48	60.8	43	53.2	1	1.3	35	44.3	1	1.3	33.5	9.7	1458	16.1
* FAYETTE	113	123	80	65.0	71	57.7	6	4.9	43	35.0	3	2.4	27.5	11.8	1284	6.8
FLOYD	824	752	405	53.9	335	44.5	104	13.8	241	32.0	72	9.6	29.3	10.1	5627	11.1
* FORSYTH	150	167	78	46.7	94	56.3	1	0.6	72	43.1	0	0.0	30.3	10.3	1745	9.8
FRANKLIN	140	155	109	70.3	60	38.7	29	18.7	55	35.5	11	7.1	27.1	9.6	1254	13.3
* FULTON	5265	5318	3073	57.8	981	18.4	2297	43.2	599	11.3	1422	26.7	31.1	11.7	36128	9.4

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Selected Characteristics of the Disabled Population in Georgia

	Division of Rehabilitation Services Caseload Data														1980 Census	
	1989														Persons Age 16-64 Who Reported a Work Disability	
	Total Cases		Severely Disabled		Cases by Race and Sex								Average			
					White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females					
County	1988	1989	Number	Percent of Total Served	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Age	Yrs. School Scool	Number	Percent of Labor Force
GILMER	103	62	39	62.9	35	56.5	0	0.0	27	43.5	0	0.0	34.3	9.1	1203	17.6
GLASCOCK	14	10	6	60.0	5	50.0	2	20.0	3	30.0	0	0.0	25.6	10.0	213	15.4
GLYNN	402	320	134	41.9	93	29.1	67	20.9	91	28.4	69	21.6	30.5	11.1	4031	11.6
GORDON	187	215	121	56.3	114	53.0	13	6.0	84	39.1	3	1.4	29.6	9.8	2080	11.1
GRADY	170	173	83	48.0	38	22.0	49	28.3	39	22.5	46	26.6	30.1	10.0	1540	13.4
GREENE	102	109	63	57.8	16	14.7	39	35.8	22	20.2	32	29.4	30.8	10.0	920	14.3
* GWINNETT	1197	1272	621	48.8	760	59.7	53	4.2	422	33.2	33	2.6	26.2	10.8	7199	[illegible]
HABERSHAM	271	250	109	43.6	121	48.4	11	4.4	111	44.4	7	2.8	31.2	9.8	2043	13.3
HALL	701	813	360	44.3	407	50.1	78	9.6	276	33.9	50	6.2	31.4	10.1	5584	11.6
HANCOCK	84	81	58	71.6	6	7.4	39	48.1	4	4.9	32	39.5	26.5	10.3	758	13.9
HARALSON	123	118	70	59.3	63	53.4	14	11.9	36	30.5	5	4.2	29.8	10.0	1472	13.1
HARRIS	93	112	70	62.5	36	32.1	24	21.4	25	22.3	26	23.2	28.6	10.3	1122	11.6
HART	146	158	86	54.4	45	28.5	40	25.3	46	29.1	27	17.1	29.5	10.2	1500	13.4
HEARD	85	102	44	43.1	49	48.0	14	13.7	25	24.5	13	12.7	31.7	9.8	621	15.9
* HENRY	227	248	161	64.9	108	43.5	43	17.3	79	31.9	18	7.3	28.8	10.8	2234	9.7
* HOUSTON	548	514	365	71.0	179	34.8	120	23.3	131	25.5	80	15.6	26.9	10.7	5505	10.7
IRWIN	83	89	43	48.3	17	19.1	27	30.3	30	33.7	15	16.9	29.2	10.3	592	11.4
* JACKSON	191	190	120	63.2	82	43.2	18	9.5	66	34.7	24	12.6	28.4	10.2	2048	13.0
JASPER	50	49	42	85.7	17	34.7	17	34.7	6	12.2	9	18.4	22.4	9.0	458	10.1
JEFF DAVIS	136	119	75	63.0	68	57.1	8	6.7	34	28.6	9	7.6	33.8	10.4	1001	14.4
JEFFERSON	118	95	64	67.4	14	14.7	42	44.2	5	5.3	34	35.8	25.2	9.2	1275	12.2
JENKINS	77	69	42	60.9	13	18.8	23	33.3	15	21.7	18	26.1	37.0	8.6	948	18.0
JOHNSON	39	49	26	53.1	19	38.8	16	32.7	10	20.4	4	8.2	34.5	9.3	725	14.5
* JONES	72	69	47	68.1	24	34.8	14	20.3	21	30.4	10	14.5	31.3	10.9	1110	10.5
LAMAR	77	93	66	71.0	19	20.4	30	32.3	29	31.2	15	16.1	28.4	10.3	938	12.5
LANIER	68	78	28	35.9	26	33.3	9	11.5	32	41.0	11	14.1	32.3	10.7	484	14.8
LAURENS	395	388	224	57.7	109	28.1	129	33.2	79	20.4	71	18.3	28.8	10.7	3052	13.9
* LEE	153	176	71	40.3	57	32.4	68	38.6	34	19.3	16	9.1	30.3	10.6	482	6.7
LIBERTY	220	230	91	39.6	62	27.0	47	20.4	65	28.3	47	20.4	31.3	10.7	2067	7.9
LINCOLN	52	55	29	52.7	16	29.1	24	43.6	3	5.5	12	21.8	26.1	10.8	522	12.6
LONG	28	41	13	31.7	9	22.0	3	7.3	18	43.9	10	24.4	34.4	10.6	367	12.9
LOWNDES	585	465	237	51.0	126	27.1	129	27.7	114	24.5	96	20.6	29.9	10.9	4174	9.7
LUMPKIN	130	98	37	37.8	41	41.8	0	0.0	57	58.2	0	0.0	34.2	9.8	798	11.2
MACON	184	177	140	79.1	19	10.7	86	48.6	6	3.4	66	37.3	25.5	10.2	1073	13.4
* MADISON	159	165	88	53.3	69	41.8	18	10.9	66	40.0	12	7.3	32.9	10.0	1299	11.7
MARION	67	82	57	69.5	17	20.7	36	43.9	11	13.4	18	22.0	33.1	10.0	505	16.3
* MCDUFFIE	102	97	51	52.6	20	20.6	23	23.7	30	30.9	24	24.7	31.2	10.4	1469	12.8
MCINTOSH	70	59	26	44.1	15	25.4	15	25.4	12	20.3	17	28.8	29.7	10.9	842	17.5
MERIWETHER	296	317	180	56.8	65	20.5	106	33.4	61	19.2	85	26.8	30.4	10.1	1419	11.5
MILLER	44	36	9	25.0	9	25.0	10	27.8	8	22.2	9	25.0	38.4	8.1	448	10.9
MITCHELL	241	224	92	41.1	41	18.3	92	41.1	32	14.3	59	26.3	32.5	9.9	1505	12.4
MONROE	77	82	43	52.4	32	39.0	16	19.5	17	20.7	17	20.7	33.3	10.4	1061	11.7
MONTGOMERY	58	50	29	58.0	12	24.0	17	34.0	10	20.0	11	22.0	34.7	10.4	557	13.9
MORGAN	122	112	48	42.9	28	25.0	29	25.9	23	20.5	32	28.6	33.2	9.8	659	9.8
MURRAY	116	118	78	66.1	60	50.8	0	0.0	57	48.3	1	0.8	28.5	9.9	1412	11.4
* MUSCOGEE	2090	2024	1407	69.5	485	24.0	672	33.2	398	19.7	458	22.6	29.3	10.9	12050	10.9
* NEWTON	225	212	108	50.9	82	38.7	57	26.9	47	22.2	26	12.3	25.7	10.3	1977	9.3
* OCONEE	101	112	57	50.9	50	44.6	13	11.6	43	38.4	6	5.4	29.5	10.8	728	9.1
OGLETHORPE	72	94	61	64.9	17	18.1	27	28.7	30	31.9	20	21.3	30.5	10.2	636	11.8
* PAULDING	142	173	105	60.7	108	62.4	8	4.6	53	30.6	4	2.3	30.3	10.3	2012	12.3
* PEACH	147	122	57	46.7	23	18.9	43	35.2	19	15.6	37	30.3	31.4	10.5	1528	12.6
PICKENS	96	77	34	44.2	37	48.1	0	0.0	37	48.1	3	3.9	32.4	9.4	1009	13.9
PIERCE	118	114	42	36.8	36	31.6	9	7.9	52	45.6	17	14.9	34.5	10.1	1142	16.0
PIKE	88	66	44	66.7	27	40.9	19	28.8	12	18.2	8	12.1	29.7	9.3	599	11.1
POLK	311	325	164	50.5	126	38.8	38	11.7	121	37.2	40	12.3	32.0	10.1	3016	15.3
PULASKI	76	82	61	74.4	23	28.0	26	31.7	15	18.3	18	22.0	28.7	10.0	716	13.5
PUTNAM	71	58	41	70.7	15	25.9	19	32.8	9	15.5	14	24.1	31.0	9.7	731	11.7
QUITMAN	24	18	14	77.8	2	11.1	7	38.9	0	0.0	9	50.0	25.8	10.9	214	15.7
RABUN	118	113	37	32.7	65	57.5	0	0.0	48	42.5	0	0.0	32.0	10.5	968	15.0
RANDOLPH	48	47	31	66.0	3	6.4	21	44.7	5	10.6	17	36.2	27.3	9.8	675	12.5

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Selected Characteristics of the Disabled Population in Georgia

	Division of Rehabilitation Services Caseload Data														1980 Census Persons Age 16-64 Who Reported a Work Disability	
	1989															
	Total Cases		Severely Disabled		Cases by Race and Sex								Average			
					White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females					
County	1988	1989	Number	Percent of Total Served	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Age	Yrs. School Scool	Number	Percent of Labor Force
* RICHMOND	1778	1802	915	50.8	539	29.9	668	37.1	293	16.3	295	16.4	29.1	10.7	11550	9.7
* ROCKDALE	186	211	120	56.9	103	48.8	26	12.3	62	29.4	19	9.0	30.4	11.1	1804	7.7
SCHLEY	49	42	31	73.8	9	21.4	13	31.0	6	14.3	14	33.3	29.9	10.3	245	12.5
SCREVEN	111	96	63	65.6	29	30.2	23	24.0	16	16.7	28	29.2	29.3	10.0	1186	14.3
SEMINOLE	72	64	27	42.2	12	18.8	17	26.6	20	31.3	15	23.4	28.4	10.6	664	12.5
* SPALDING	636	582	273	48.6	211	37.5	119	21.2	116	20.6	114	20.3	31.5	10.2	3502	12.0
STEPHENS	213	219	115	52.5	76	34.7	26	11.9	90	41.1	26	11.9	30.4	10.4	1694	12.5
STEWART	72	72	52	72.2	9	12.5	39	54.2	3	4.2	21	29.2	26.6	10.4	566	16.8
SUMTER	275	272	187	68.8	46	16.9	97	35.7	39	14.3	90	33.1	30.5	9.9	2010	11.4
TALBOT	108	95	73	76.8	10	10.5	40	42.1	12	12.6	33	34.7	30.8	9.5	513	13.1
TALIAFERRO	13	13	7	53.8	1	7.7	7	53.8	2	15.4	3	23.1	29.6	10.7	209	18.8
TATTNALL	130	123	54	43.9	40	32.5	28	22.8	31	25.2	24	19.5	29.9	10.4	1469	15.4
TAYLOR	54	72	43	59.7	13	18.1	32	44.4	14	19.4	13	18.1	28.4	9.6	650	13.6
TELFAIR	104	106	63	59.4	28	26.4	35	33.0	22	20.8	21	19.8	32.5	10.3	1091	16.5
TERRELL	122	119	60	50.4	15	12.6	54	45.4	6	5.0	43	36.1	28.4	9.5	710	10.2
THOMAS	380	337	178	52.8	80	23.7	118	35.0	62	18.4	77	22.8	30.5	10.5	2749	12.1
TIFT	436	388	179	46.1	109	28.1	102	26.3	114	29.4	63	16.2	31.3	10.2	2490	12.3
TOOMBS	143	123	52	42.3	44	35.8	30	24.4	31	25.2	18	14.6	30.3	9.7	2191	16.2
TOWNS	69	69	14	20.3	32	46.4	0	0.0	37	53.6	0	0.0	34.9	10.3	448	12.4
TREUTLEN	25	25	13	52.0	6	24.0	6	24.0	8	32.0	5	20.0	33.8	9.6	676	19.5
TROUP	639	589	318	54.0	147	25.0	159	27.0	145	24.6	138	23.4	29.9	10.2	3799	12.7
TURNER	98	85	36	42.4	21	24.7	19	22.4	18	21.2	27	31.8	30.3	10.5	732	13.7
TWIGGS	36	45	25	55.6	13	28.9	6	13.3	10	22.2	16	35.6	33.7	10.2	589	10.5
UNION	132	152	37	24.3	80	52.6	0	0.0	71	46.7	1	0.7	37.6	10.2	876	15.4
UPSON	200	214	125	58.4	61	28.5	69	32.2	52	24.3	31	14.5	27.8	10.2	2202	14.0
* WALKER	339	330	227	68.8	195	59.1	12	3.6	113	34.2	10	3.0	29.0	10.0	4281	12.1
* WALTON	248	217	96	44.2	71	32.7	43	19.8	53	24.4	50	23.0	30.7	10.1	2331	12.5
WARE	440	359	174	48.5	129	35.9	66	18.4	105	29.2	59	16.4	32.3	10.3	3441	15.5
WARREN	28	25	17	68.0	3	12.0	8	32.0	4	16.0	9	36.0	28.8	10.0	490	13.2
WASHINGTON	221	218	147	67.4	44	20.2	75	34.4	33	15.1	66	30.3	29.9	9.9	1468	13.2
WAYNE	224	239	110	46.0	104	43.5	44	18.4	71	29.7	19	7.9	31.8	10.1	1908	15.2
WEBSTER	29	31	19	61.3	3	9.7	10	32.3	4	12.9	14	45.2	33.4	10.8	180	13.3
WHEELER	39	29	16	55.2	8	27.6	8	27.6	3	10.3	10	34.5	33.2	10.4	561	19.8
WHITE	117	124	33	26.6	50	40.3	5	4.0	64	51.6	5	4.0	31.6	11.1	764	12.0
WHITFIELD	322	316	191	60.4	190	60.1	8	2.5	111	35.1	5	1.6	29.1	9.9	4499	10.7
WILCOX	45	44	29	65.9	14	31.8	11	25.0	9	20.5	10	22.7	30.7	9.9	617	14.0
WILKES	79	71	38	53.5	15	21.1	18	25.4	15	21.1	23	32.4	28.5	10.8	774	11.7
WILKINSON	112	97	79	81.4	18	18.6	28	28.9	21	21.6	30	30.9	27.2	10.2	730	11.7
WORTH	93	86	49	57.0	27	31.4	22	25.6	25	29.1	12	14.0	31.8	10.4	1149	10.6
GEORGIA	45115	44874	24450	54.5	14893	33.2	11296	25.2	10865	24.2	7672	17.1	30.1	10.8	360534	10.4

* Metropolitan County

DADE
CATOOSA
WHITFIELD
MURRAY
FANNIN
UNION
TOWNS
RABUN
WALKER
GILMER
HABERSHAM
STEPHENS
WHITE
LUMPKIN
CHATTOOGA
GORDON
PICKENS
DAWSON
HART
FRANKLIN
BANKS
HALL
FLOYD
BARTOW
CHEROKEE
FORSYTH
JACKSON
MADISON
ELBERT
POLK
PAULDING
COBB
GWINNETT
BARROW
CLARKE
OGLETHORPE
LINCOLN
OCONEE
WILKES
HARALSON
DOUGLAS
FULTON
DE KALB
ROCK-DALE
WALTON
COLUMBIA
MORGAN
GREENE
TALIA-FERRO
McDUFFIE
CARROLL
CLAYTON
FAYETTE
HENRY
NEWTON
WARREN
RICHMOND
HEARD
COWETA
SPALDING
BUTTS
JASPER
PUTNAM
HANCOCK
GLAS-COCK
JEFFERSON
BURKE
TROUP
MERIWETHER
PIKE
LAMAR
MONROE
JONES
BALDWIN
WASHINGTON
UPSON
WILKINSON
JENKINS
SCREVEN
HARRIS
TALBOT
CRAWFORD
BIBB
TWIGGS
JOHNSON
EMANUEL
MUSCOGEE
TAYLOR
PEACH
HOUSTON
LAURENS
BLECKLEY
TREUTLEN
CANDLER
BULLOCH
EFFINGHAM
CHATTA-HOOCHEE
MARION
SCHLEY
MACON
DODGE
MONTGOMERY
TOOMBS
EVANS
STEWART
WEBSTER
SUMTER
DOOLY
PULASKI
WHEELER
TATTNALL
BRYAN
CHATHAM
CRISP
WILCOX
TELFAIR
LIBERTY
QUIT-MAN
TERRELL
LEE
TURNER
BEN HILL
JEFF DAVIS
APPLING
LONG
RANDOLPH
IRWIN
COFFEE
BACON
WAYNE
McINTOSH
CLAY
CALHOUN
DOUGHERTY
WORTH
TIFT
PIERCE
EARLY
BAKER
MITCHELL
BERRIEN
ATKINSON
GLYNN
BRANTLEY
MILLER
COLQUITT
COOK
WARE
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CAMDEN
SEMINOLE
DECATUR
GRADY
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BROOKS
CLINCH
CHARLTON
LOWNDES
ECHOLS

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HIGHER EDUCATION IN GEORGIA: A SYSTEM PROFILE

By

Cameron Fincher and Douglas C. Bachtel

INTRODUCTION

Georgia has the oldest state chartered university in the nation[1] and ranks tenth among all states in the number of colleges and universities.[2] In 1990, enrollment in these 95 public and private institutions numbered 230,762. Despite the distinction of having created the nation's first state supported university and an impressive number of other institutions of higher learning, only one in fourteen Georgians has completed four or more years of college.[3] Although high school graduation and college attendance rates have risen dramatically in recent years, Georgia still ranks below the national average in these two indices of educational standing.[4]

Education -- and higher education in particular -- plays a critical role in economic development activities as well as contributing to the overall quality of life in the state. Higher, adult, and continuing education is now essential to Georgia's future in a technology-driven, global economy. If Georgians are to compete successfully in a rapidly changing international marketplace, higher education must lead to a more creative and productive work-force. No other constituency in the state has a more important role to play than Georgia's public colleges and universities during the 1990s.

This analysis of Georgia's 34 public institutions of higher education profiles the System's diversity and geographical accessibility. Also discussed are selected demographic features of students and participation rates for Georgians seeking higher education. The major conclusions to be drawn from this profile are: (1) Georgians are not making full use of their institutions of higher education that are readily available to them; (2) The state's two year colleges are not being used to their full potential; and, (3) Georgia's colleges and universities are not fully used in the state's economic development efforts. The role of higher education in economic development encompasses more than just the creation of jobs. It means using university resources as a catalyst to incorporate both basic and applied research in a planned effort to promote a diversified economy and to compete in an information-driven society.

THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

The University System of Georgia was created in 1932 in the midst of the nation's most severe depression. Reorganization of the state's public

colleges was necessary to conserve limited resources and to prevent their further dissipation by an inefficient array of four-year and two-year colleges (n=12), agricultural & mechanical (A & M) schools (n=8), colleges for blacks (n=3), and agricultural experiment stations (n=2).[5] Each of these institutions had its own board of trustees seeking funds from the General Assembly. Creation of the University System replaced all boards of trustees with a single, statewide governing Board of Regents that was administratively and budgetarily responsible for all public institutions of higher education.

The governing responsibilities of the Regents were greatly enhanced in 1943 by an amendment to the State Constitution.[6] Its intent was to prevent political interference in personnel decisions and other matters deemed the responsibility of a constitutional board. As the result of such changes, Georgia now has a strong statewide governing board with exemplary authority and responsibility for public higher education within the State of Georgia.

The development of technical schools and their governing board, however, may threaten the System's uniqueness because it creates a dual system of postsecondary education and governance that must compete for the states limited resources.

Funding

As a centralized governing board, the Board of Regents receives all state appropriations for the support of public higher education and approves the budgets of all units of the University System.

The percent of the state and local budgets allocated for higher education for the nation, Georgia and surrounding states for 1965 through 1988 is shown in Figure 1. According to the Southern Regional Educational Board, funding for higher education on a percentage basis has decreased across the nation and in Georgia since the 1960s. In most cases, 1975 was the high water mark for funding. In 1988, 6.4 percent of Georgia's total state and local budget was allocated to higher education compared to 7.6 percent for the nation. North Carolina, on the other hand, spent 10.9 percent budget on higher education. Allocating only five percent, Florida had the lowest figure for the states represented in Figure 1, but its state revenues are much higher and more actual money is allocated to higher education than in other states.

Student Enrollment

The information in Figure 2 shows the total enrollment for the system's 59-year history. Since 1932, the University System has experienced a 2,145.8 percent increase in enrollment. During the decade of the eighties enrollment continued to increase. From 1980 to 1990 enrollment grew by 42 percent, and 180,447 students are now enrolled in the System. Note that enrollment began to grow dramatically in the late 1960s. The growth in enrollment was the result of the "baby boom" generation reaching college age. Also, student deferments for military service contributed to the enrollment of male students not wishing to be inducted into the armed services during the Vietnam War.

The University System's growth has been spurred by several factors. First, a greater number of women have elected to pursue a college education, and women students now constitute a majority (53.4%) of college students in the state. In 1960, only 45.7 percent of the entering freshman class were women. Second, Georgia is a growth state. From 1980 to 1990 the state's population increased by 18.6 percent, making Georgia the eighth fastest growing state in the nation. About 48 percent of this growth is from natural increase (more births than deaths) and 52 percent is due to new residents moving into the state.

Research has shown that a high proportion of migrants tend to be better educated and have higher incomes than the general population.[7] As a result, Georgia's new residents and their children have greatly increased the state's college-attending population. If enrollment in the University System were solely dependent upon the natural increase of the state's population twenty years ago, the increase would be less than dramatic.

Finally, the G.I. Bill in the post-World War II years, the arrival of baby-boomers on college campuses in the 1960s, and the increased participation of minorities contributed to college and university enrollment in Georgia and across the nation.[8] For example, in 1960 minority enrollment in the University System was 8.8 percent, but by 1990 it grew to 20.3 percent, a 131 percent increase.

An equally important factor is retention and graduation. At the state's universities the five-year baccalaureate graduation rate is 45.5 percent. At four-year colleges the graduation rate is 21 percent. In a typical year the units of the University System confer at least 6,650 associate degrees and 19,450 bachelor's degrees. In addition, 1,850 professional, 5,800 masters and 730 doctorate degrees are awarded.

The Student Pool

In 1960, prior to higher education's rapid growth and

expansion, 37.2 percent of Georgia's graduating seniors enrolled that fall in college.[9] The great majority of college enrollees were graduates of a relatively small proportion of the state's high schools and 74.4 percent attended units of the University System of Georgia. More recently (in 1988) 51 percent of high school graduates were going to college, an increase of 13.8 percentage points in 28 years. The percent of Georgia's college students enrolling in the University System was 78, a relative increase of almost five percentage points.[10]

Enrollment by County

The 1990 fall quarter enrollment of 180,447 for all 34 institutions in the University System by the student's county of origin is shown in both Table 1 and Figure 3. The pattern of enrollment which emerges reveals that two-thirds of the students enrolled in the state's public institutions of higher education come from ten counties. This pattern does not reflect the general population distribution for the state, because two-thirds of the state's total population is derived from 30 counties.

The "seedbed" of the University System can be identified as fourteen contiguous counties in the Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area.[11] These Atlanta area counties, along with the following, supply the great majority of students for Georgia's institutions of public higher education: The northwest counties of Floyd and Whitfield; the east central counties of Richmond and Columbia; the central counties of Baldwin, Bibb, Houston, and Laurens; the southwest counties of Muscogee, Dougherty, and Tift; the southeast counties of Bullock, Chatham, Glynn, and Ware; the southern county of Lowndes; and Clarke County.

Minority Enrollment

Information in Table 2 documents minority enrollment in the University System. Black students represent 16 percent while white students account for 80 percent of the total enrollment. Other races, which include American Indians, Alaskan natives, Asians or Pacific Islanders and Hispanics, represent four percent. Thus, the enrollment rate of minorities (4.0%) other than blacks is slightly higher than their representation (2.0%) in the state's population.

Inspection of black enrollment by institution reveals that with 96.9 percent, Atlanta Metropolitan College has the highest percentage of black students. Fort Valley State, Albany State and Savannah State all had black enrollments of 80 percent or higher. Although Georgia State University's black enrollment was only 16.9 percent of the total, it had the largest number of black students (3,900). Additionally, while The University of Georgia's black enrollment was only 5.6 percent of the total, it ranked sixth for the greatest number of black students in the system.

Reasons for the University System's smaller proportion of black enrollment (compared to population figures for the state) involve a complex set of historical, cultural, demographic, social and economic factors. They include the legacy of educational discrimination, low educational attainment levels when compared to the general population, low income, higher numbers of births to unwed mothers and relatively high poverty levels among black Georgians.[12] These conditions all serve to create an environment that sets limits on both the desire and financial means required to earn a college degree.

Black student enrollment in the University System by county is presented in Figure 4. The distribution for black students is similar to the total System enrollment pattern with the exception of several North Georgia counties on the Tennessee and North Carolina lines. This area historically has had extremely low numbers of blacks in the total population. Black students are drawn heavily from metropolitan areas as well as a scattered array of counties in eastern Georgia. Appreciable numbers also come from counties in southwest Georgia.

In general, the geographic distribution of black University System students tends to conform to distribution of black Georgians. In 1990, 51 percent of the state's black population lived in seven counties. They were Fulton, DeKalb, Bibb, Chatham, Muscogee, Richmond and Dougherty. The black population in each of these counties is greater than 40 percent, except for Chatham which is 38 percent. This pattern is not the same for the white population because 15 counties combine to comprise 51 percent of the population.

Institutional Patterns

When the 34 units of the University System are classified as universities, senior colleges, and two-year colleges, the pattern of enrollment becomes more informative. As expected, the state's university-level institutions are indeed statewide in their attraction of Georgians seeking higher education (See Figure 5). The Atlanta area counties and those contiguous to Clarke, clusters of counties in the northwest and in the northeast (along the South Carolina line), and the urban counties of Richmond/Columbia, Bibb/Houston, Muscogee, Dougherty, Lowndes, Glynn, and Chatham supply the great majority of

students enrolled in The University of Georgia, Georgia Institute of Technology, Georgia State University, The Medical College of Georgia and Georgia Southern University. The total enrollment (66,448) of these five institutions constitutes 43.6 percent of the University System's students.

The domination of these five institutions raises questions about the role that major institutions should play. For example, how large should the University of Georgia be allowed to get? What is the relationship between two-year institutions and the universities in providing educational opportunities, particularly in the area of developmental studies? These questions suggest that the system is not being utilized to its full potential. Similar issues will have to be addressed as financial resources continue to remain tight.

As shown in Figure 6, the enrollment pattern for senior or four-year colleges is similar to the universities but has different features. The Atlanta area continues to provide the majority of students, but several clusters of counties near Augusta, Columbus, Albany, Milledgeville, Savannah, and Valdosta reflect the attractiveness of four-year colleges in those cities. Enrolled in the state's fourteen four-year colleges are 62,554 students or 34.7 percent of the University System total. Included in the four-year college enrollments are students at the state's three historically black institutions (Albany State, Fort Valley State and Savannah State).

The county origins of two-year college students display a pattern in which the desirability of these institutions in Floyd and Whitfield counties, in central Georgia, and across the southern section of the state is clearly evident (See Figure 7). In the Atlanta area, a corridor between Hall and Fulton counties also exists. A total of 39,195 students (21.7% of the System's total) were enrolled in the state's two-year institutions in the fall of 1990. As shown in Figure 7, however, 35 Georgia counties each supply fewer than 14 students to the state's two-year colleges.

IMPLICATIONS

Since the 1960s, the growth and expansion of educational opportunity in Georgia has been commendable. Georgia's comprehensive system of public higher education is now complemented by a statewide system of 34 technical schools. There are reasons to believe, nonetheless, that access and equity (for many minority and rural residents) is still a challenge to educational policy makers.

Georgians do not participate in higher education at a rate comparable to their peers in the nation, the region, and neighboring states. The rate of participation for the 18-24 age group is 19.7 percent, as compared to a national rate of 26.5 percent and a regional rate of 23.1 percent. For the 25-34 age group, Georgia's rate of participation is 4.5 percent, a rate that is again exceeded at national/regional levels. In addition, 84 percent of Georgia's current college enrollments are from within the state. Comparable figures are higher for the nation, the region and the states of Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.[13]

One factor affecting Georgia's lower participation rate is the strength of Georgia Tech's engineering programs and agricultural programs at The University of Georgia. These programs attract a large number of out-of-state and international students which contributes to Georgia's relative low ranking in the region.

Another reason for Georgia's lower college participation level involves the interaction of the state's racial composition and age structure. Georgia has the nation's fifth highest number and fourth highest percentage of black residents. A fundamentally different age structure exists between blacks and whites. The median age of the white population is 34 while the median for the black population is 24 years.[14] Thus, a large number of Georgia's college age population is drawn from black youth. Compounding the situation, since 1977 a majority of the births in the black community have been to unwed mothers. In 1989 that figure was 64 percent.[15] This situation, coupled with low educational attainment, poverty and discrimination, inhibits a large portion of Georgia's youth from seeking a college education.

Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) scores and high school grades for freshmen entering the University System confirm public reservations about the quality of public schooling. In 1988, only 4.6 percent of the University System's freshmen scored 600 or higher on the verbal section of the SAT (a level of achievement reached by 7.3 percent of the nation's entering freshmen)[16]. Higher scores on the mathematics section can be attributed in part to the large number of out-of-state students who enter Georgia Tech.

These figures imply strongly that the public colleges of Georgia do not attract a great number of well-prepared students at the freshmen level. If Georgia students scored as well on the SAT as the national population of students, the number of additional Georgians scoring 600 or higher would be the

equivalent of the entering freshman class at one of the state's larger four-year colleges.

On the other end of the distribution, 42.5 percent of the entering freshmen scored below 400 on the SAT-Verbal scale and 31.8 percent scored below 400 on the SAT-Mathematics scale. Nationally the corresponding percentages are 41.3 and 28.4, respectively. Related to these figures are the University System freshmen (15%) who enter college with a high school average below "C". Considered in terms of students, the number is roughly equivalent to the average number of students enrolled in developmental studies in two-year colleges.

Higher Education and Economic Development

Colleges and universities play an important role in economic, technological, and cultural development. This fact is documented by population growth and loss figures for Georgia during the decade of the eighties. From 1980 to 1990, 43 counties, all of them nonmetropolitan except one, lost population. Generally, nonmetropolitan counties with an institution of higher learning tend to have higher population growth rates than nonmetropolitan counties that do **NOT** have a college or university. Examples include Bullock, Tift, Floyd, Hall, Coffee, Emanual, Lamar, Lumpkin and Lowndes. Population growth in these counties is not exclusively from students. The presence of the students, faculty and staff creates additional job opportunities that provide employment for local people. This reduces out-migration and stimulates the in-migration of additional job seekers.

Universities are a catalyst for growth, not only through the generation of knowledge and the coalescence of faculty talents and expertise, but they also are sources of cultural enrichment for the communities they serve. As research consistently shows, cultural activities are major determinants in the location of technology-based industry and business.[17] In turn, institutions of higher education must serve as a major source of leadership and technical assistance in state planning and economic development.

Changing Role of the Two-Year College

The enrollment pattern which emerges for the state's two-year colleges is both encouraging and disturbing. A study of the mission and roles in 1987 disclosed that public two-year colleges in Georgia serve the needs of Georgia citizens and residents in four distinct and commendable ways: (a) general and/or transfer education; (b) developmental/remedial education; (c) career and vocational-technical education; and (d) community service.[18] Thus, the mission and philosophy of the state's two-year colleges reflect the changing nature of Georgia's complex technological, economic and cultural environment.

Although the state has the eighth fastest growing population of any state, many of Georgia's rural communities continue to lose people. Since many two-year colleges serve a rural constituency, they have the fundamental problem of delivering educational services to a shrinking pool of potential college-orientated youth. Compounding the problem, only 39.7 percent of Georgia's first-time freshmen are enrolled in two-year colleges. Comparable figures for the nation, region, and neighboring states (with the exception of Tennessee) are higher and thereby suggest that Georgia's public two-year colleges are under-utilized.

The under-utilization of two-year colleges has occurred because the different roles for two-year and four-year institutions need to be more clearly defined. For example, the issue of developmental studies needs to be addressed on a systemwide basis. A case could be made for discontinuance of developmental studies at the five major universities and enhancement of these programs at two-year and four-year colleges and universities.

Despite the shrinking pool of traditional students (18-24 years), some two-year institutions have experienced a recent increase in enrollment of older students (adult learners). To benefit fully from this trend, a more comprehensive plan should be developed to enhance the educational experiences of nontraditional students. Along these lines, the continuing education programs of two-year colleges should be strengthened to deliver wide ranging programs to meet the nontraditional educational needs in rural areas.

Finally, two-year college campuses should be used more extensively as sub-regional centers for statewide regional development. The faculty, staff and resources of these institutions could be more closely linked with comprehensive programs for community and economic development. The utilization of campus facilities will become increasingly important as computer networks and other technological innovations play a greater role in economic and cultural development. The expanded role of two-year colleges should not be made, however, without the appropriation of additional funds to adequately handle the added responsibilities. Additional reports on this subject will be made as information becomes available.

FOOTNOTES

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SOURCES OF DATA

Tables 1 and 2
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University System of Georgia
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Figure 1
Educational Benchmarks, 1965-1990. Southern Regional Education Board. Atlanta, GA 1990.

Figures 2,3,4,5,6, and 7.
Public Higher Education in Georgia.
INFORMATION DIGEST 1989-1990
University System of Georgia
Atlanta Georgia

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Figure 1
EXPENDITURES ON HIGHER EDUCATION
By State and Local Governments

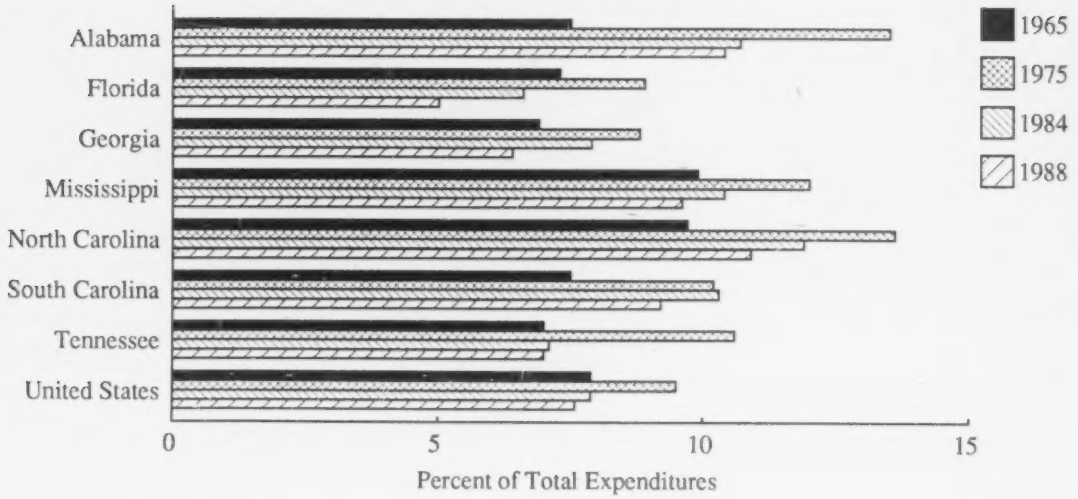


Figure 2
UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA
FALL ENROLLMENT, 1933-1990

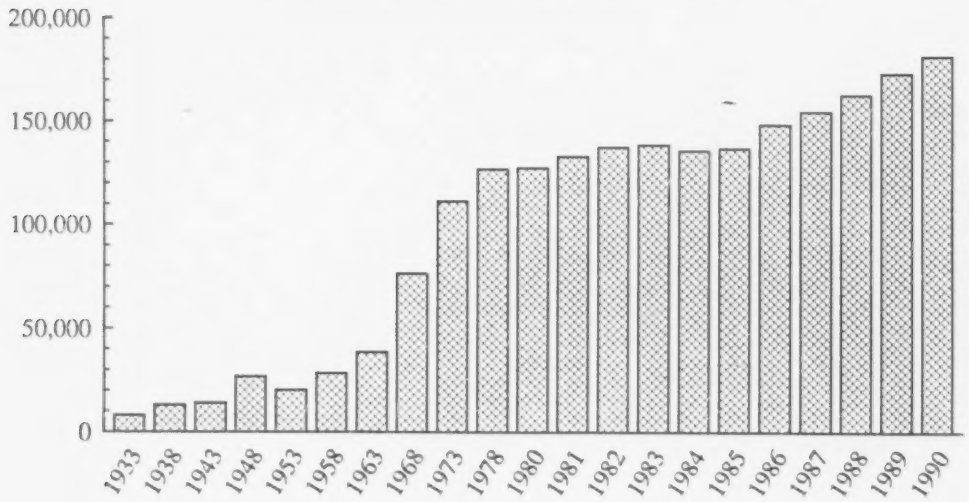


Figure 3

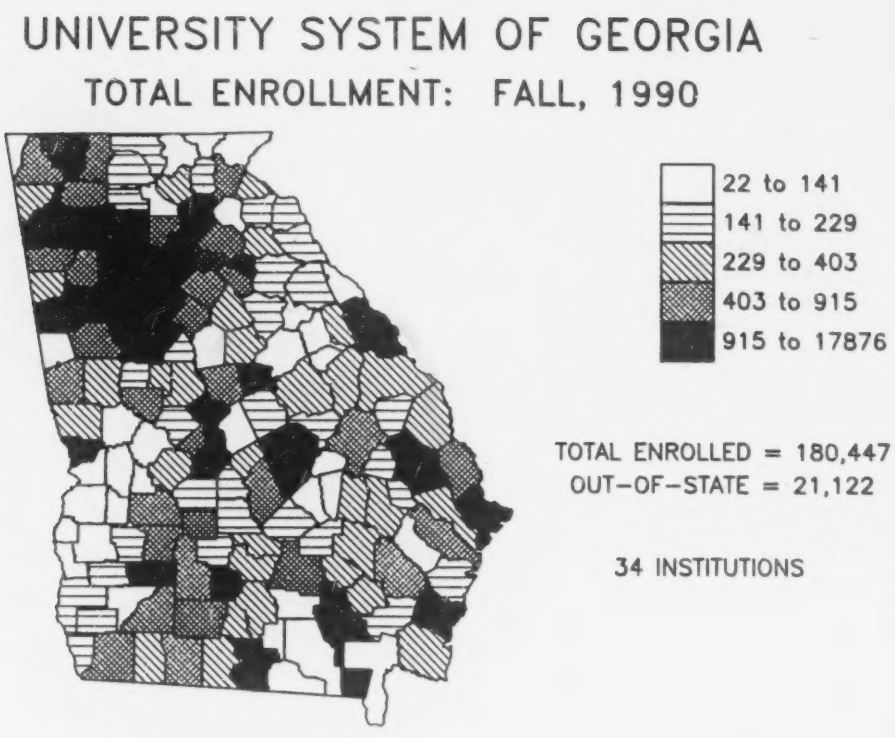


Figure 4

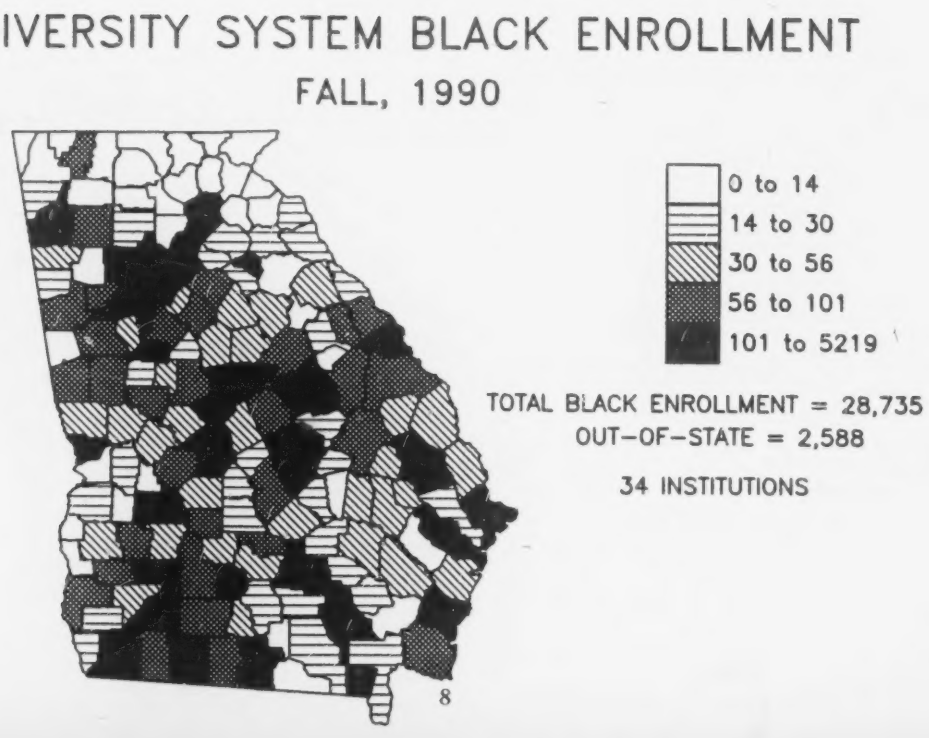
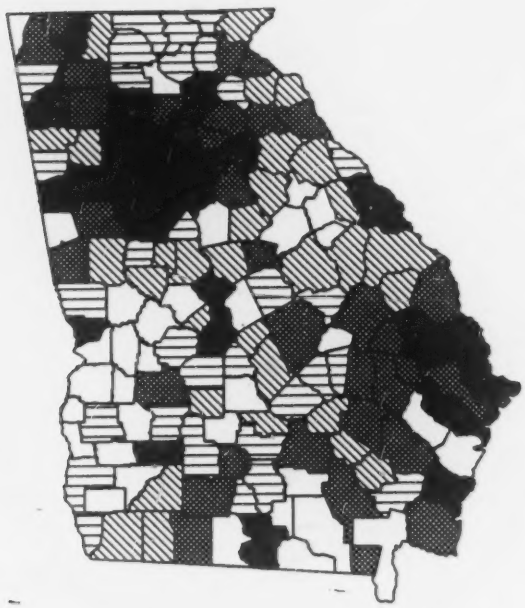


Figure 5

UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT
FALL, 1990



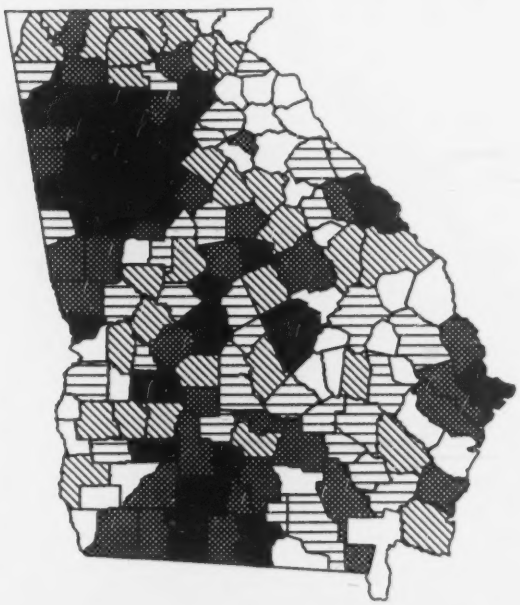
6 to 34
34 to 63
63 to 120
120 to 279
279 to 10449

TOTAL ENROLLED = 78,698
OUT-OF-STATE = 15,259

5 INSTITUTIONS

Figure 6

SENIOR COLLEGE ENROLLMENT
FALL, 1990



10 to 47
47 to 79
79 to 142
142 to 300
300 to 8500

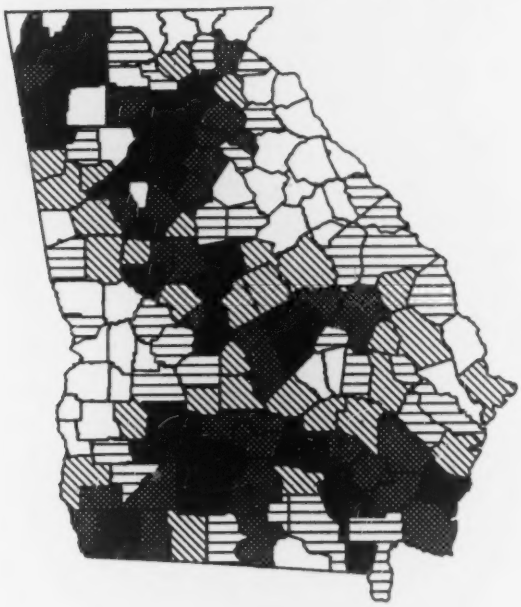
TOTAL ENROLLED = 62,554
OUT-OF-STATE = 4,948

14 INSTITUTIONS

Figure 7

TWO-YEAR COLLEGE ENROLLMENT

FALL, 1990



0 to 14
14 to 42
42 to 99
99 to 215
215 to 5783

TOTAL ENROLLMENT = 39,195
OUT-OF-STATE = 915

15 INSTITUTIONS

TABLE 1

FALL 1990 ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY OF ORIGIN FOR THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

	GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY		SOUTHERN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY		GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY		MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA		THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA		ALBANY STATE COLLEGE		ARMSTRONG STATE COLLEGE	
	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled
APPLING	4	0.03	4	0.10	4	0.02	4	0.16	18	0.06	4	0.17	6	0.14
ATKINSON	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.02	3	0.12	1	0.02
BACON	1	0.01	3	0.07	2	0.01	0	0.00	14	0.05	1	0.04	4	0.10
BAKER	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	10	0.04	24	1.00	0	0.00
BALDWIN	26	0.21	6	0.15	13	0.06	9	0.37	88	0.31	7	0.29	1	0.02
BANKS	0	0.00	2	0.05	2	0.01	0	0.00	37	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00
* BARROW	17	0.14	10	0.25	16	0.07	6	0.25	124	0.44	0	0.00	0	0.00
BARTOW	36	0.29	33	0.82	30	0.13	5	0.21	82	0.29	3	0.12	1	0.02
BEN HILL	7	0.06	6	0.15	5	0.02	2	0.08	35	0.12	7	0.29	3	0.07
BERRIEN	5	0.04	4	0.10	1	0.00	3	0.12	30	0.11	1	0.04	2	0.05
* BIBB	143	1.17	32	0.80	69	0.30	36	1.48	406	1.43	13	0.54	7	0.17
BLECKLEY	9	0.07	7	0.17	3	0.01	8	0.33	29	0.10	0	0.00	0	0.00
BRANTLEY	0	0.00	1	0.02	1	0.00	1	0.04	10	0.04	1	0.04	12	0.29
BROOKS	0	0.00	2	0.05	4	0.02	2	0.08	12	0.04	9	0.37	0	0.00
BRYAN	10	0.08	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.04	35	0.12	0	0.00	150	3.60
BULLOCH	23	0.19	6	0.15	14	0.06	9	0.37	75	0.26	3	0.12	27	0.65
BURKE	8	0.07	4	0.10	5	0.02	4	0.16	28	0.10	1	0.04	4	0.10
* BUTTS	7	0.06	3	0.07	16	0.07	0	0.00	33	0.12	2	0.08	0	0.00
CALHOUN	4	0.03	1	0.02	2	0.01	2	0.08	7	0.02	30	1.25	0	0.00
CAMDEN	11	0.09	2	0.05	1	0.00	3	0.12	38	0.13	6	0.25	20	0.48
CANDLER	2	0.02	2	0.05	1	0.00	1	0.04	20	0.07	0	0.00	4	0.10
CARROLL	60	0.49	23	0.57	52	0.22	11	0.45	150	0.53	3	0.12	0	0.00
* CATOOSA	35	0.29	12	0.30	3	0.01	6	0.25	69	0.24	0	0.00	0	0.00
CHARLTON	0	0.00	3	0.07	3	0.01	1	0.04	11	0.04	3	0.12	2	0.05
* CHATHAM	128	1.05	16	0.40	80	0.34	64	2.64	637	2.24	18	0.75	2934	70.36
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	0	0.00	1	0.02	1	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.02	0	0.00	2	0.05
CHATTOOGA	12	0.10	10	0.25	0	0.00	2	0.08	23	0.08	0	0.00	1	0.02
* CHEROKEE	55	0.45	108	2.69	115	0.49	4	0.16	157	0.55	3	0.12	5	0.12
* CLARKE	63	0.51	17	0.42	104	0.44	78	3.22	2099	7.39	26	1.08	6	0.14
CLAY	2	0.02	1	0.02	3	0.01	0	0.00	6	0.02	5	0.21	0	0.00
* CLAYTON	257	2.10	77	1.92	962	4.11	20	0.82	373	1.31	9	0.37	4	0.10
CLINCH	1	0.01	1	0.02	1	0.00	1	0.04	13	0.05	1	0.04	1	0.02
* COBB	900	7.35	1035	25.76	2530	10.82	88	3.63	2285	8.05	7	0.29	16	0.38
COFFEE	9	0.07	6	0.15	7	0.03	11	0.45	52	0.18	17	0.71	6	0.14
COLQUITT	12	0.10	5	0.12	7	0.03	4	0.16	76	0.27	30	1.25	2	0.05
* COLUMBIA	92	0.75	19	0.47	23	0.10	150	6.18	244	0.86	0	0.00	2	0.05
COOK	11	0.09	0	0.00	2	0.01	2	0.08	15	0.05	3	0.12	0	0.00
* COWETA	44	0.36	28	0.70	71	0.30	11	0.45	84	0.30	6	0.25	1	0.02
CRAWFORD	9	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.01	1	0.04	8	0.03	1	0.04	0	0.00
CRISP	5	0.04	6	0.15	5	0.02	5	0.21	49	0.17	23	0.96	0	0.00
* DADE	2	0.02	1	0.02	3	0.01	0	0.00	9	0.03	2	0.08	0	0.00
DAWSON	4	0.03	3	0.07	4	0.02	4	0.16	9	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00
DECATUR	16	0.13	0	0.00	7	0.03	5	0.21	45	0.16	28	1.16	2	0.05
* DEKALB	1157	9.45	359	8.93	6152	26.31	64	2.64	2403	8.46	67	2.79	8	0.19
DODGE	3	0.02	0	0.00	4	0.02	5	0.21	24	0.08	4	0.17	0	0.00
DOOLY	0	0.00	4	0.10	4	0.02	3	0.12	18	0.06	9	0.37	0	0.00
* DOUGHERTY	76	0.62	18	0.45	43	0.18	23	0.95	264	0.93	952	39.58	7	0.17
* DOUGLAS	80	0.65	110	2.74	284	1.21	4	0.16	118	0.42	4	0.17	2	0.05
EARLY	4	0.03	4	0.10	1	0.00	1	0.04	30	0.11	23	0.96	0	0.00
ECHOLS	0	0.00	1	0.02	4	0.02	1	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
* EFFINGHAM	17	0.14	0	0.00	3	0.01	1	0.04	23	0.08	1	0.04	160	3.84
ELBERT	6	0.05	4	0.10	2	0.01	3	0.12	112	0.39	3	0.12	0	0.00
EMANUEL	6	0.05	1	0.02	4	0.02	8	0.33	33	0.12	0	0.00	8	0.19
EVANS	8	0.07	3	0.07	2	0.01	5	0.21	19	0.07	1	0.04	12	0.29
FANNIN	8	0.07	11	0.27	4	0.02	0	0.00	30	0.11	0	0.00	0	0.00
* FAYETTE	143	1.17	41	1.02	457	1.95	8	0.33	325	1.14	0	0.00	0	0.00
FLOYD	78	0.64	50	1.24	53	0.23	27	1.11	199	0.70	3	0.12	1	0.02
* FORSYTH	33	0.27	43	1.07	59	0.25	8	0.33	113	0.40	0	0.00	1	0.02
FRANKLIN	4	0.03	1	0.02	2	0.01	5	0.21	98	0.35	0	0.00	1	0.02
* FULTON	816	6.67	481	11.97	5925	25.34	124	5.11	2662	9.37	104	4.32	9	0.22
GILMER	4	0.03	3	0.07	6	0.03	0	0.00	20	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00
GLASCOCK	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.01	1	0.04	3	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
GLYNN	45	0.37	20	0.50	32	0.14	15	0.62	178	0.63	8	0.33	83	1.99
GORDON	32	0.26	30	0.75	20	0.09	5	0.21	61	0.21	0	0.00	1	0.02
GRADY	13	0.11	3	0.07	2	0.01	1	0.04	47	0.17	24	1.00	0	0.00
GREENE	5	0.04	5	0.12	6	0.03	1	0.04	48	0.17	5	0.21	1	0.02
* GWINNETT	678	5.54	292	7.27	2809	12.01	52	2.14	1961	6.91	6	0.25	5	0.12
HABERSHAM	26	0.21	20	0.50	14	0.06	7	0.29	111	0.39	0	0.00	2	0.05
HALL	65	0.53	44	1.10	88	0.38	30	1.24	381	1.34	3	0.12	5	0.12
HANCOCK	2	0.02	2	0.05	2	0.01	0	0.00	9	0.03	4	0.17	2	0.05
HARALSON	14	0.11	11	0.27	9	0.04	1	0.04	27	0.10	0	0.00	0	0.00
HARRIS	4	0.03	1	0.02	16	0.07	1	0.04	24	0.08	6	0.25	1	0.02
HART	8	0.07	14	0.35	3	0.01	4	0.16	96	0.34	0	0.00	0	0.00
HEARD	1	0.01	1	0.02	2	0.01	0	0.00	7	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
* HENRY	54	0.44	15	0.37	186	0.80	5	0.21	107	0.38	1	0.04	1	0.02
* HOUSTON	58	0.47	22	0.55	39	0.17	24	0.99	300	1.06	9	0.37	6	0.14
IRWIN	6	0.05	2	0.05	1	0.00	0	0.00	16	0.06	11	0.46	0	0.00
* JACKSON	8	0.07	7	0.17	11	0.05	8	0.33	191	0.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
JASPER	5	0.04	1	0.02	6	0.03	2	0.08	14	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
JEFF DAVIS	2	0.02	0	0.00	3	0.01	4	0.16	29	0.10	1	0.04	0	0.00
JEFFERSON	2	0.02	1	0.02	5	0.02	8	0.33	27	0.10	5	0.21	0	0.00
JENKINS	1	0.01	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.04	19	0.07	1	0.04	1	0.02
JOHNSON	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	13	0.05	1	0.04	0	0.00
* JONES	24	0.20	5	0.12	2	0.01	7	0.29	32	0.11	0	0.00	0	0.00
LAMAR	7	0.06	6	0.15	7	0.03	2	0.08	39	0.14	2	0.08	0	0.00

TABLE 1

FALL 1990 ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY OF ORIGIN FOR THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

	GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY		SOUTHERN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY		GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY		MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA		THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA		ALBANY STATE COLLEGE		ARMSTRONG STATE COLLEGE	
	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled
LANIER	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.02	1	0.04	0	0.00
LAURENS	18	0.15	3	0.07	9	0.04	21	0.87	104	0.37	11	0.46	1	0.02
* LEE	9	0.07	1	0.02	2	0.01	0	0.00	26	0.09	43	1.79	0	0.00
LIBERTY	11	0.09	6	0.15	5	0.02	1	0.04	67	0.24	5	0.21	207	4.96
LINCOLN	1	0.01	0	0.00	3	0.01	2	0.08	20	0.07	1	0.04	0	0.00
LONG	2	0.02	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	9	0.22
LOWNDES	43	0.35	14	0.35	28	0.12	32	1.32	146	0.51	8	0.33	4	0.10
LUMPKIN	2	0.02	3	0.07	5	0.02	5	0.21	35	0.12	0	0.00	1	0.02
MACON	8	0.07	5	0.12	4	0.02	1	0.04	18	0.06	11	0.46	1	0.02
* MADISON	9	0.07	4	0.10	1	0.00	9	0.37	214	0.75	2	0.08	1	0.02
MARION	2	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.04	6	0.02	2	0.08	0	0.00
* MCDUFFIE	10	0.08	5	0.12	5	0.02	9	0.37	59	0.21	2	0.08	0	0.00
MCINTOSH	2	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	10	0.04	2	0.08	15	0.36
MERIWETHER	5	0.04	0	0.00	13	0.06	5	0.21	29	0.10	14	0.58	0	0.00
MILLER	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	16	0.06	4	0.17	0	0.00
MITCHELL	10	0.08	4	0.10	4	0.02	2	0.08	36	0.13	97	4.03	2	0.05
MONROE	7	0.06	2	0.05	16	0.07	0	0.00	55	0.19	9	0.37	0	0.00
MONTGOMERY	0	0.00	2	0.05	4	0.02	3	0.12	14	0.05	4	0.17	1	0.02
MORGAN	16	0.13	2	0.05	0	0.00	2	0.08	111	0.39	1	0.04	0	0.00
MURRAY	7	0.06	13	0.32	8	0.03	5	0.21	44	0.15	0	0.00	0	0.00
* MUSCOGEE	100	0.82	19	0.47	91	0.39	29	1.20	324	1.14	75	3.12	4	0.10
* NEWTON	15	0.12	11	0.27	86	0.37	10	0.41	132	0.46	0	0.00	1	0.02
* OCONEE	11	0.09	3	0.07	2	0.01	19	0.78	390	1.37	1	0.04	0	0.00
OGLETHORPE	2	0.02	1	0.02	1	0.00	7	0.29	94	0.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
* PAULDING	17	0.14	31	0.77	18	0.08	1	0.04	27	0.10	0	0.00	1	0.02
* PEACH	14	0.11	5	0.12	7	0.03	3	0.12	25	0.09	5	0.21	2	0.05
PICKENS	8	0.07	12	0.30	5	0.02	1	0.04	35	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00
PIERCE	5	0.04	2	0.05	3	0.01	4	0.16	23	0.08	3	0.12	5	0.12
PIKE	7	0.06	1	0.02	16	0.07	0	0.00	21	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00
POLK	31	0.25	24	0.60	11	0.05	11	0.45	44	0.15	0	0.00	1	0.02
PULASKI	10	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.21	15	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.02
PUTNAM	4	0.03	1	0.02	3	0.01	3	0.12	42	0.15	2	0.08	0	0.00
QUITMAN	3	0.02	2	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.01	4	0.17	0	0.00
RABUN	13	0.11	5	0.12	0	0.00	2	0.08	49	0.17	0	0.00	0	0.00
RANDOLPH	6	0.05	1	0.02	3	0.01	4	0.16	18	0.06	14	0.58	1	0.02
* RICHMOND	148	1.21	29	0.72	44	0.19	545	22.46	440	1.55	24	1.00	5	0.12
* ROCKDALE	99	0.81	34	0.85	370	1.58	9	0.37	286	1.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
SCHLEY	2	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.02	1	0.04	0	0.00
SCREVEN	4	0.03	2	0.05	3	0.01	4	0.16	24	0.08	0	0.00	9	0.22
SEMINOLE	1	0.01	0	0.00	4	0.02	4	0.16	26	0.09	6	0.25	1	0.02
* SPALDING	40	0.33	12	0.30	97	0.41	9	0.37	120	0.42	12	0.50	1	0.02
STEPHENS	20	0.16	3	0.07	11	0.05	1	0.04	133	0.47	1	0.04	1	0.02
STEWART	1	0.01	0	0.00	3	0.01	0	0.00	5	0.02	10	0.42	0	0.00
SUMTER	16	0.13	3	0.07	7	0.03	12	0.49	66	0.23	23	0.96	2	0.05
TALBOT	0	0.00	2	0.05	1	0.00	1	0.04	3	0.01	5	0.21	0	0.00
TALIAFERRO	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.01	0	0.00	7	0.02	1	0.04	0	0.00
TATTNALL	10	0.08	4	0.10	2	0.01	3	0.12	16	0.06	3	0.12	24	0.58
TAYLOR	0	0.00	3	0.07	4	0.02	3	0.12	9	0.03	1	0.04	0	0.00
TELFAIR	1	0.01	0	0.00	4	0.02	3	0.12	11	0.04	6	0.25	1	0.02
TERRELL	2	0.02	2	0.05	2	0.01	0	0.00	22	0.08	41	1.70	0	0.00
THOMAS	20	0.16	3	0.07	11	0.05	6	0.25	95	0.33	57	2.37	0	0.00
TIFT	21	0.17	10	0.25	14	0.06	12	0.49	106	0.37	34	1.41	3	0.07
TOOMBS	10	0.08	10	0.25	6	0.03	8	0.33	30	0.11	2	0.08	9	0.22
TOWNS	2	0.02	4	0.10	4	0.02	3	0.12	26	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00
TREUTLEN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	0.03	0	0.00	3	0.07
TROUP	46	0.38	8	0.20	26	0.11	3	0.12	101	0.36	9	0.37	1	0.02
TURNER	4	0.03	4	0.10	1	0.00	5	0.21	16	0.06	18	0.75	0	0.00
TWIGGS	2	0.02	1	0.02	0	0.00	2	0.08	6	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.02
UNION	2	0.02	8	0.20	2	0.01	1	0.04	25	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00
UPSON	19	0.16	14	0.35	14	0.06	1	0.04	61	0.21	5	0.21	1	0.02
* WALKER	26	0.21	11	0.27	8	0.03	5	0.21	76	0.27	0	0.00	0	0.00
* WALTON	24	0.20	7	0.17	30	0.13	5	0.21	205	0.72	12	0.50	1	0.02
WARE	17	0.14	11	0.27	10	0.04	7	0.29	102	0.36	20	0.83	8	0.19
WARREN	6	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.00	2	0.08	8	0.03	3	0.12	1	0.02
WASHINGTON	8	0.07	6	0.15	5	0.02	1	0.04	25	0.09	4	0.17	1	0.02
WAYNE	9	0.07	8	0.20	5	0.02	4	0.16	48	0.17	3	0.12	21	0.50
WEBSTER	0	0.00	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.04	4	0.01	1	0.04	0	0.00
WHEELER	0	0.00	2	0.05	0	0.00	2	0.08	5	0.02	6	0.25	1	0.02
WHITE	5	0.04	5	0.12	6	0.03	7	0.29	26	0.09	1	0.04	0	0.00
WHITFIELD	71	0.58	36	0.90	43	0.18	15	0.62	214	0.75	1	0.04	1	0.02
WILCOX	2	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	15	0.05	7	0.29	1	0.02
WILKES	5	0.04	2	0.05	3	0.01	3	0.12	52	0.18	4	0.17	0	0.00
WILKINSON	11	0.09	2	0.05	5	0.02	0	0.00	11	0.04	4	0.17	1	0.02
WORTH	3	0.02	3	0.07	2	0.01	3	0.12	22	0.08	55	2.29	0	0.00
OUT OF STATE	5641	46.08	447	11.12	1830	7.83	506	20.86	5886	20.73	146	6.07	271	6.50
TOTAL	12241		4018		23386		2426		28395		2405		4170	

* Metropolitan County

TABLE 1

FALL 1990 ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY OF ORIGIN FOR THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

	AUGUSTA COLLEGE		COLUMBUS COLLEGE		FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE		GEORGIA COLLEGE		GEORGIA SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY		GEORGIA SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE		NORTH GEORGIA COLLEGE	
	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled
APPLING	1	0.02	0	0.00	3	0.14	4	0.08	120	0.98	2	0.09	1	0.04
ATKINSON	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
BACON	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	49	0.40	0	0.00	1	0.04
BAKER	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.18	0	0.00
BALDWIN	1	0.02	1	0.02	16	0.74	719	14.53	25	0.20	1	0.04	1	0.04
BANKS	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.03	0	0.00	12	0.48
* BARROW	2	0.04	0	0.00	3	0.14	8	0.16	11	0.09	1	0.04	22	0.87
BARTOW	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.14	3	0.06	34	0.28	0	0.00	11	0.44
BEN HILL	0	0.00	1	0.02	11	0.51	11	0.22	40	0.33	21	0.94	1	0.04
BERRIEN	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.09	2	0.04	6	0.05	1	0.04	1	0.04
* BIBB	6	0.12	6	0.14	178	8.25	737	14.89	240	1.96	14	0.63	5	0.20
BLECKLEY	1	0.02	1	0.02	3	0.14	46	0.93	18	0.15	17	0.76	1	0.04
BRANTLEY	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.05	12	0.24	25	0.20	1	0.04	0	0.00
BROOKS	0	0.00	1	0.02	12	0.56	1	0.02	9	0.07	3	0.13	0	0.00
BRYAN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	97	0.79	0	0.00	0	0.00
BULLOCH	4	0.08	0	0.00	5	0.23	3	0.06	865	7.06	3	0.13	2	0.08
BURKE	101	1.94	0	0.00	5	0.23	5	0.10	74	0.60	0	0.00	2	0.08
* BUTTS	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.32	12	0.24	7	0.06	1	0.04	2	0.08
CALHOUN	4	0.08	1	0.02	2	0.09	0	0.00	11	0.09	14	0.63	0	0.00
CAMDEN	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.23	3	0.06	105	0.86	1	0.04	1	0.04
CANDLER	2	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	117	0.96	1	0.04	0	0.00
CARROLL	2	0.04	4	0.10	1	0.05	4	0.08	12	0.10	1	0.04	4	0.16
* CATOOSA	1	0.02	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.02	11	0.09	0	0.00	4	0.16
CHARLTON	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.05	1	0.02	18	0.15	1	0.04	0	0.00
* CHATHAM	9	0.17	1	0.02	35	1.62	9	0.18	836	6.82	3	0.13	5	0.20
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	0	0.00	15	0.36	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	5	0.22	2	0.08
CHATTOOGA	0	0.00	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.04	0	0.00	6	0.24
* CHEROKEE	3	0.06	3	0.07	0	0.00	1	0.02	68	0.56	2	0.09	43	1.71
* CLARKE	14	0.27	1	0.02	19	0.88	48	0.97	84	0.69	4	0.18	18	0.71
CLAY	0	0.00	1	0.02	2	0.09	1	0.02	3	0.02	6	0.27	0	0.00
* CLAYTON	5	0.10	11	0.26	16	0.74	66	1.33	160	1.31	3	0.13	29	1.15
CLINCH	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.14	5	0.10	10	0.08	1	0.04	0	0.00
* COBB	14	0.27	15	0.36	11	0.51	47	0.95	722	5.89	12	0.54	78	3.10
COFFEE	1	0.02	1	0.02	5	0.23	1	0.02	69	0.56	2	0.09	1	0.04
COLQUITT	1	0.02	1	0.02	5	0.23	6	0.12	46	0.38	19	0.85	0	0.00
* COLUMBIA	1276	24.52	0	0.00	2	0.09	9	0.18	147	1.20	1	0.04	2	0.08
COOK	7	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02	5	0.04	1	0.04	1	0.04
* COWETA	1	0.02	5	0.12	20	0.93	5	0.10	38	0.31	4	0.18	5	0.20
CRAWFORD	0	0.00	1	0.02	22	1.02	24	0.48	0	0.00	9	0.40	1	0.04
CRISP	0	0.00	2	0.05	13	0.60	5	0.10	32	0.26	161	7.23	0	0.00
* DADE	0	0.00	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
DAWSON	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00	44	1.75
DECATUR	0	0.00	1	0.02	7	0.32	2	0.04	26	0.21	11	0.49	1	0.04
* DEKALB	33	0.63	12	0.29	97	4.49	59	1.19	673	5.49	26	1.17	118	4.69
DODGE	0	0.00	2	0.05	12	0.56	52	1.05	41	0.33	23	1.03	0	0.00
DOOLY	0	0.00	0	0.00	13	0.60	4	0.08	21	0.17	74	3.32	0	0.00
* DOUGHERTY	4	0.08	16	0.38	21	0.97	8	0.16	91	0.74	136	6.11	5	0.20
* DOUGLAS	3	0.06	4	0.10	3	0.14	5	0.10	59	0.48	3	0.13	10	0.40
EARLY	0	0.00	2	0.05	3	0.14	0	0.00	8	0.07	25	1.12	3	0.12
ECHOLS	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00
* EFFINGHAM	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.14	5	0.10	263	2.15	0	0.00	6	0.24
ELBERT	5	0.10	0	0.00	2	0.09	12	0.24	24	0.20	0	0.00	3	0.12
EMANUEL	10	0.19	0	0.00	9	0.42	21	0.42	144	1.18	1	0.04	0	0.00
EVANS	4	0.08	0	0.00	1	0.05	0	0.00	118	0.96	1	0.04	2	0.08
FANNIN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02	0	0.00	2	0.09	53	2.10
* FAYETTE	4	0.08	8	0.19	1	0.05	30	0.61	174	1.42	6	0.27	19	0.75
FLOYD	5	0.10	1	0.02	9	0.42	3	0.06	19	0.16	3	0.13	13	0.52
* FORSYTH	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02	32	0.26	1	0.04	199	7.90
FRANKLIN	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.05	2	0.04	9	0.07	0	0.00	9	0.36
* FULTON	12	0.23	6	0.14	226	10.47	54	1.09	530	4.33	15	0.67	104	4.13
GILMER	0	0.00	2	0.05	1	0.05	0	0.00	7	0.06	0	0.00	47	1.87
GLASCOCK	6	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.06	2	0.02	1	0.04	0	0.00
GLYNN	2	0.04	0	0.00	11	0.51	7	0.14	296	2.42	3	0.13	5	0.20
GORDON	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.05	3	0.06	8	0.07	1	0.04	9	0.36
GRADY	2	0.04	1	0.02	4	0.19	2	0.04	18	0.15	8	0.36	3	0.12
GREENE	4	0.08	0	0.00	4	0.19	68	1.37	11	0.09	0	0.00	2	0.08
* GWINNETT	19	0.37	24	0.58	2	0.09	122	2.47	619	5.05	14	0.63	259	10.29
HABERSHAM	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	0.09	0	0.00	93	3.69
HALL	5	0.10	1	0.02	10	0.46	8	0.16	103	0.84	4	0.18	430	17.08
HANCOCK	2	0.04	0	0.00	16	0.74	56	1.13	18	0.15	1	0.04	0	0.00
HARALSON	1	0.02	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.02	4	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00
HARRIS	0	0.00	190	4.56	1	0.05	0	0.00	2	0.02	1	0.04	2	0.08
HART	2	0.04	0	0.00	3	0.14	3	0.06	9	0.07	0	0.00	6	0.24
HEARD	0	0.00	2	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.06	0	0.00	1	0.04
* HENRY	0	0.00	3	0.07	0	0.00	13	0.26	47	0.38	3	0.13	9	0.36
* HOUSTON	2	0.04	3	0.07	203	9.41	557	11.25	234	1.91	48	2.16	2	0.08
IRWIN	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.05	0	0.00	20	0.16	9	0.40	0	0.00
* JACKSON	3	0.06	0	0.00	5	0.23	7	0.14	10	0.08	3	0.13	26	1.03
JASPER	0	0.00	1	0.02	7	0.32	29	0.59	5	0.04	2	0.09	2	0.08
JEFF DAVIS	1	0.02	0	0.00	4	0.19	5	0.10	52	0.42	2	0.09	0	0.00
JEFFERSON	54	1.04	0	0.00	7	0.32	25	0.51	49	0.40	3	0.13	2	0.08
JENKINS	7	0.13	0	0.00	1	0.05	2	0.04	71	0.58	0	0.00	0	0.00
JOHNSON	1	0.02	1	0.02	0	0.00	27	0.55	22	0.18	1	0.04	0	0.00
* JONES	0	0.00	0	0.00	14	0.65	186	3.76	21	0.17	0	0.00	0	0.00
LAMAR	3	0.06	1	0.02	10	0.46	12	0.24	14	0.11	3	0.13	4	0.16

TABLE 1

FALL 1990 ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY OF ORIGIN FOR THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

	AUGUSTA COLLEGE		COLUMBUS COLLEGE		FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE		GEORGIA COLLEGE		GEORGIA SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY		GEORGIA SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE		NORTH GEORGIA COLLEGE	
	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled
LANIER	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
LAURENS	3	0.06	1	0.02	22	1.02	285	5.76	127	1.04	9	0.40	2	0.08
* LEE	0	0.00	2	0.05	2	0.09	1	0.02	12	0.10	61	2.74	2	0.08
LIBERTY	6	0.12	2	0.05	2	0.09	2	0.04	210	1.71	4	0.18	2	0.08
LINCOLN	60	1.15	0	0.00	2	0.09	3	0.06	17	0.14	0	0.00	1	0.04
LONG	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.05	1	0.02	28	0.23	0	0.00	0	0.00
LOWNDES	1	0.02	2	0.05	9	0.42	3	0.06	38	0.31	4	0.18	1	0.04
LUMPKIN	0	0.00	1	0.02	1	0.05	1	0.02	5	0.04	1	0.04	192	7.63
MACON	0	0.00	8	0.37	38	1.76	5	0.10	12	0.10	103	4.63	0	0.00
* MADISON	3	0.06	2	0.05	2	0.09	8	0.16	20	0.16	1	0.04	3	0.12
MARION	0	0.00	44	1.06	1	0.05	1	0.02	8	0.07	38	1.71	0	0.00
* MCDUFFIE	141	2.71	0	0.00	5	0.23	47	0.95	33	0.27	0	0.00	3	0.12
MCINTOSH	0	0.00	2	0.05	1	0.05	6	0.00	21	0.17	0	0.00	1	0.04
MERIWETHER	2	0.04	43	1.99	21	0.97	2	0.04	20	0.16	7	0.31	2	0.08
MILLER	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.14	0	0.00	5	0.04	9	0.40	0	0.00
MITCHELL	0	0.00	6	0.27	17	0.79	0	0.00	43	0.35	35	1.57	4	0.16
MONROE	1	0.02	1	0.02	9	0.42	53	1.07	35	0.29	6	0.27	0	0.00
MONTGOMERY	2	0.04	0	0.00	2	0.09	3	0.06	28	0.23	2	0.09	0	0.00
MORGAN	2	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	59	1.19	15	0.12	1	0.04	9	0.36
MURRAY	1	0.02	3	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.02	1	0.04	7	0.28
* MUSCOGEE	6	0.12	2635	63.23	43	1.99	4	0.08	50	0.41	31	1.39	17	0.68
* NEWTON	5	0.10	1	0.02	12	0.56	86	1.74	54	0.44	2	0.09	9	0.36
* OCONEE	2	0.04	0	0.00	3	0.14	17	0.34	27	0.22	1	0.04	2	0.08
OGLETHORPE	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	0.16	9	0.07	0	0.00	4	0.16
* PAULDING	0	0.00	1	0.02	3	0.14	0	0.00	13	0.11	1	0.04	1	0.04
* PEACH	0	0.00	2	0.05	322	14.99	72	1.45	21	0.17	15	0.67	0	0.00
PICKENS	2	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.02	0	0.00	24	0.95
PIERCE	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.05	3	0.06	61	0.50	0	0.00	2	0.08
PIKE	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.32	1	0.02	4	0.03	3	0.13	0	0.00
POLK	1	0.02	1	0.02	1	0.05	0	0.00	3	0.02	0	0.00	3	0.12
PULASKI	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.23	12	0.24	17	0.14	23	1.03	0	0.00
PUTNAM	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.23	129	2.61	15	0.12	2	0.09	1	0.04
QUITMAN	0	0.00	3	0.05	5	0.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.13	0	0.00
RABUN	2	0.04	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.02	10	0.08	0	0.00	22	0.87
RANDOLPH	0	0.00	5	0.12	5	0.23	3	0.06	4	0.03	33	1.48	1	0.04
* RICHMOND	2432	50.59	3	0.07	44	2.04	15	0.30	258	2.11	3	0.13	10	0.40
* ROCKDALE	4	2.08	1	0.02	1	0.05	62	1.25	102	0.83	0	0.00	24	0.95
SCHLEY	0	0.00	5	0.12	3	0.14	0	0.00	3	0.02	66	2.96	0	0.00
SCREVEN	6	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.08	186	1.52	0	0.00	2	0.08
SEMINOLE	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.05	1	0.02	8	0.07	5	0.22	0	0.00
* SPALDING	2	0.04	4	0.10	8	0.37	19	0.38	57	0.47	4	0.18	16	0.64
STEPHENS	1	0.02	3	0.07	1	0.05	4	0.08	16	0.13	0	0.00	29	1.15
STEWART	0	0.00	26	0.62	4	0.19	1	0.02	1	0.01	11	0.49	0	0.00
SUMTER	2	0.04	22	0.53	27	1.25	1	0.02	21	0.17	612	27.48	6	0.24
TALBOT	0	0.00	38	0.91	14	0.65	1	0.02	1	0.01	7	0.31	0	0.00
TALIAFERRO	3	0.06	1	0.02	0	0.00	4	0.08	3	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
TATTNALL	1	0.02	0	0.00	4	0.19	3	0.06	203	1.66	1	0.04	2	0.08
TAYLOR	2	0.04	20	0.48	24	1.11	8	0.16	5	0.04	28	1.26	0	0.00
TELFAIR	1	0.02	1	0.02	6	0.28	13	0.26	34	0.28	5	0.22	0	0.00
TERRELL	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	0.42	1	0.02	8	0.07	42	1.89	1	0.04
THOMAS	0	0.00	1	0.02	14	0.65	1	0.02	71	0.58	17	0.76	2	0.08
TIFT	8	0.06	3	0.07	7	0.32	8	0.16	38	0.31	41	1.84	2	0.08
TOOMBS	1	0.02	0	0.00	15	0.70	8	0.16	190	1.55	3	0.13	2	0.08
TOWNS	0	0.00	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	19	0.75
TREUTLEN	1	0.00	0	0.00	10	0.46	11	0.22	20	0.16	1	0.04	0	0.00
TROUP	1	0.02	73	1.75	26	1.20	2	0.04	32	0.26	5	0.22	9	0.36
TURNER	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.05	1	0.02	8	0.07	18	0.81	1	0.04
TWIGGS	0	0.00	1	0.02	14	0.65	35	0.71	2	0.02	1	0.04	0	0.00
UNION	0	0.00	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.02	6	0.05	0	0.00	70	2.78
UPSON	1	0.02	6	0.14	13	0.60	7	0.14	20	0.16	4	0.18	10	0.40
* WALKER	1	0.02	3	0.07	0	0.00	4	0.08	23	0.19	0	0.00	11	0.44
* WALTON	0	0.00	1	0.02	8	0.37	37	0.75	39	0.32	0	0.00	18	0.71
WARE	4	0.08	2	0.05	2	0.09	10	0.20	103	0.84	2	0.09	0	0.00
WARREN	16	0.33	0	0.00	1	0.05	20	0.40	5	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.04
WASHINGTON	4	0.08	1	0.02	15	0.70	167	3.37	44	0.36	0	0.00	3	0.12
WAYNE	1	0.00	1	0.02	8	0.37	4	0.08	193	1.58	0	0.00	1	0.04
WEBSTER	1	0.02	1	0.02	2	0.09	0	0.00	3	0.02	30	1.35	0	0.00
WHEELER	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.19	4	0.08	35	0.29	1	0.04	1	0.04
WHITE	1	0.02	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.02	6	0.05	1	0.04	87	3.46
WHITFIELD	1	0.02	1	0.02	0	0.00	4	0.08	55	0.45	1	0.04	20	0.79
WILCOX	1	0.02	0	0.00	5	0.23	3	0.06	5	0.07	47	2.11	0	0.00
WILKES	27	0.52	1	0.02	5	0.23	16	0.32	27	0.22	0	0.00	4	0.16
WILKINSON	2	0.04	0	0.00	4	0.19	110	2.22	9	0.07	1	0.04	0	0.00
WORTH	0	0.00	2	0.05	6	0.28	1	0.02	13	0.11	34	1.53	3	0.12
OUT OF STATE	590	11.34	789	18.93	196	9.08	352	7.11	1396	11.40	86	3.86	96	3.81
TOTAL	5203		4167		2158		4949		12250		2227		2518	

* Metropolitan County

TABLE 1

FALL 1990 ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY OF ORIGIN FOR THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

	SAVANNAH STATE COLLEGE		VALDOSTA STATE COLLEGE		WEST GEORGIA COLLEGE		ABRAHAM BALDWIN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE		DARTON COLLEGE		BRUNSWICK COLLEGE		CLAYTON STATE COLLEGE	
	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled
APPLING	1	0.04	24	0.34	1	0.01	2	0.08	0	0.00	11	0.76	0	0.00
ATKINSON	1	0.04	35	0.49	2	0.03	5	0.20	0	0.00	1	0.07	0	0.00
BACON	0	0.00	42	0.59	1	0.01	1	0.04	1	0.05	1	0.07	0	0.00
BAKER	1	0.04	12	0.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	21	0.98	0	0.00	0	0.00
BALDWIN	17	0.72	12	0.17	5	0.07	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.07	0	0.00
BANKS	0	0.00	1	0.01	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
* BARROW	0	0.00	1	0.01	8	0.11	4	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BARTOW	1	0.04	3	0.04	99	1.40	3	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BEN HILL	2	0.09	86	1.20	2	0.03	114	4.56	3	0.14	0	0.00	0	0.00
BERRIEN	1	0.04	155	2.17	0	0.00	115	4.60	1	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
* BIBB	48	2.04	81	1.13	19	0.27	19	0.76	1	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
BLECKLEY	0	0.00	3	0.04	0	0.00	3	0.12	0	0.00	2	0.00	0	0.00
BRANTLEY	0	0.00	28	0.39	0	0.00	1	0.04	0	0.00	66	4.56	1	0.02
BROOKS	0	0.00	190	2.66	1	0.01	14	0.56	3	0.14	0	0.00	0	0.00
BRYAN	13	0.55	4	0.06	1	0.01	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.07	0	0.00
BULLOCH	3	0.13	14	0.20	4	0.06	14	0.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BURKE	8	0.34	3	0.04	3	0.04	3	0.12	0	0.00	1	0.07	0	0.00
* BUTTS	0	0.00	3	0.04	7	0.10	1	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	0.36
CALHOUN	4	0.17	14	0.20	3	0.04	4	0.16	37	1.73	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAMDEN	10	0.43	58	0.81	2	0.03	5	0.20	0	0.00	95	6.57	0	0.00
CANDLER	1	0.04	6	0.08	0	0.00	2	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CARROLL	1	0.04	5	0.07	1178	16.66	5	0.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	0.14
* CATOOSA	0	0.00	0	0.00	71	1.00	2	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CHARLTON	0	0.00	26	0.36	0	0.00	8	0.32	1	0.05	4	0.28	0	0.00
* CHATHAM	1070	45.51	39	0.55	15	0.21	18	0.72	0	0.00	6	0.41	0	0.00
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	0	0.00	2	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CHATTOOGA	1	0.04	1	0.01	39	0.55	1	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
* CHEROKEE	4	0.17	6	0.08	63	0.89	10	0.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02
* CLARKE	23	0.98	15	0.21	28	0.40	2	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02
CLAY	0	0.00	5	0.07	1	0.01	2	0.08	4	0.19	0	0.00	0	0.00
* CLAYTON	3	0.13	20	0.28	186	2.63	5	0.20	1	0.05	1	0.07	1832	44.23
CLINCH	0	0.00	64	0.90	3	0.04	4	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
* COBB	11	0.47	102	1.43	532	7.52	15	0.60	2	0.09	1	0.07	38	0.92
COFFEE	2	0.09	156	2.18	4	0.06	3	0.12	4	0.19	0	0.00	1	0.02
COLQUITT	12	0.51	278	3.89	3	0.04	224	8.97	41	1.91	0	0.00	1	0.02
* COLUMBIA	5	0.21	3	0.04	6	0.08	8	0.32	1	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
COOK	10	0.43	129	1.81	0	0.00	96	3.84	2	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00
* COWETA	0	0.00	18	0.25	439	6.21	2	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CRAWFORD	0	0.00	9	0.13	0	0.00	2	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	86	2.08
CRISP	8	0.34	28	0.39	2	0.03	27	1.08	52	2.43	0	0.00	0	0.00
* DADE	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	0.11	0	0.00	2	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00
DAWSON	0	0.00	1	0.01	2	0.03	2	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
DECATUR	4	0.17	101	1.41	1	0.01	9	0.36	9	0.42	0	0.00	1	0.02
* DEKALB	79	3.36	103	1.44	429	6.07	21	0.84	0	0.00	1	0.07	103	2.49
DODGE	5	0.21	12	0.17	0	0.00	7	0.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02
DOOLY	0	0.00	26	0.36	2	0.03	8	0.32	1	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
* DOUGHERTY	13	0.55	170	2.38	12	0.17	16	0.64	1134	52.97	1	0.07	1	0.02
* DOUGLAS	2	0.09	10	0.14	478	6.76	4	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	31	0.75
EARLY	2	0.09	36	0.50	5	0.07	17	0.68	25	1.17	0	0.00	0	0.00
ECHOLS	1	0.04	30	0.42	0	0.00	8	0.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02
* EFFINGHAM	24	1.02	4	0.06	1	0.01	3	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ELBERT	6	0.26	5	0.07	2	0.03	2	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
EMANUEL	6	0.26	5	0.07	3	0.04	3	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
EVANS	0	0.00	1	0.01	6	0.08	6	0.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
FANNIN	0	0.00	2	0.03	11	0.16	1	0.04	1	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
* FAYETTE	2	0.09	48	0.67	255	3.61	16	0.64	0	0.00	0	0.00	576	13.91
FLOYD	1	0.04	4	0.06	183	2.59	7	0.28	1	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
* FORSYTH	0	0.00	2	0.03	25	0.35	2	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02
FRANKLIN	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.06	2	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
* FULTON	171	7.27	99	1.39	483	6.83	13	0.52	1	0.05	0	0.00	486	11.73
GILMER	0	0.00	0	0.00	13	0.18	4	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.05
GLASCOCK	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.07	0	0.00
GLYNN	18	0.77	82	1.15	5	0.07	5	0.20	1	0.05	1003	69.36	1	0.02
GORDON	0	0.00	7	0.10	53	0.75	3	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02
GRADY	6	0.26	105	1.47	5	0.07	9	0.36	13	0.61	0	0.00	1	0.02
GREENE	2	0.09	2	0.03	6	0.08	4	0.16	1	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
* GWINNETT	2	0.09	105	1.47	329	4.65	19	0.76	3	0.14	0	0.00	27	0.65
HABERSHAM	0	0.00	4	0.06	8	0.11	3	0.12	0	0.00	2	0.14	1	0.02
HALL	1	0.04	8	0.11	24	0.34	4	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HANCOCK	8	0.34	1	0.01	7	0.10	1	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HARALSON	0	0.00	0	0.00	243	3.44	5	0.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02
HARRIS	2	0.09	1	0.01	12	0.17	7	0.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HART	3	0.13	1	0.01	1	0.01	2	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HEARD	0	0.00	0	0.00	62	0.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02
* HENRY	2	0.09	7	0.10	74	1.05	6	0.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	486	11.73
* HOUSTON	13	0.55	86	1.20	20	0.28	25	1.00	1	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.02
IRWIN	2	0.09	59	0.83	3	0.04	76	3.04	1	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
* JACKSON	1	0.04	2	0.03	12	0.17	1	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
JASPER	4	0.17	2	0.03	0	0.00	3	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.07
JEFF DAVIS	3	0.13	40	0.56	1	0.01	2	0.08	1	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
JEFFERSON	15	0.64	4	0.06	2	0.03	3	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
JENKINS	5	0.21	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02
JOHNSON	0	0.00	2	0.03	1	0.01	3	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
* JONES	5	0.21	4	0.06	3	0.04	1	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
LAMAR	0	0.00	1	0.01	17	0.24	4	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	0.14

TABLE 1

FALL 1990 ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY OF ORIGIN FOR THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

	SAVANNAH STATE COLLEGE		VALDOSTA STATE COLLEGE		WEST GEORGIA COLLEGE		ABRAHAM BALDWIN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE		DARTON COLLEGE		BRUNSWICK COLLEGE		CLAYTON STATE COLLEGE	
	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled
LANIER	1	0.04	67	0.94	0	0.00	11	0.44	1	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
LAURENS	14	0.60	16	0.22	2	0.03	5	0.20	0	0.00	1	0.07	0	0.00
* LEE	0	0.00	25	0.35	3	0.04	10	0.40	255	11.91	0	0.00	0	0.00
LIBERTY	46	1.96	12	0.17	0	0.00	6	0.24	1	0.05	9	0.62	0	0.00
LINCOLN	7	0.30	3	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02
LONG	3	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	0.83	0	0.00
LOWNDES	10	0.43	1819	25.46	4	0.06	93	3.72	6	0.28	1	0.07	0	0.00
LUMPKIN	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.03	1	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MACON	2	0.09	9	0.13	2	0.03	2	0.08	1	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
* MADISON	1	0.04	1	0.01	3	0.04	6	0.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02
MARION	0	0.00	1	0.01	4	0.06	0	0.00	1	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
* MCDUFFIE	3	0.13	0	0.00	3	0.04	3	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MCINTOSH	9	0.38	5	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.08	0	0.00	70	4.84	0	0.00
MERIWETHER	5	0.21	3	0.04	45	0.64	3	0.12	0	0.00	1	0.07	5	0.12
MILLER	2	0.09	26	0.36	0	0.00	2	0.08	16	0.75	0	0.00	0	0.00
MITCHELL	4	0.17	101	1.41	5	0.07	13	0.52	79	3.69	1	0.07	0	0.00
MONROE	3	0.13	15	0.21	4	0.06	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.07	3	0.07
MONTGOMERY	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00	2	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MORGAN	1	0.04	0	0.00	14	0.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02
MURRAY	0	0.00	0	0.00	47	0.66	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
* MUSCOGEE	19	0.81	61	0.85	45	0.64	6	0.24	2	0.09	0	0.00	2	0.05
* NEWTON	5	0.21	4	0.06	23	0.33	9	0.36	1	0.05	1	0.07	37	0.89
* OCONEE	2	0.09	8	0.11	6	0.08	5	0.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02
OGLETHORPE	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	0.13	2	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
* PAULDING	0	0.00	1	0.01	76	1.07	1	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.10
* PEACH	0	0.00	12	0.17	3	0.04	5	0.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02
PICKENS	0	0.00	3	0.04	12	0.17	2	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02
PIERCE	1	0.04	45	0.63	1	0.01	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.07	1	0.02
PIKE	1	0.04	5	0.07	18	0.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.17
POLK	1	0.04	1	0.01	104	1.47	1	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
PULASKI	0	0.00	10	0.14	2	0.03	1	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02
PUTNAM	1	0.04	3	0.04	8	0.11	3	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
QUITMAN	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02
RABUN	0	0.00	2	0.03	3	0.04	5	0.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
RANDOLPH	1	0.04	11	0.15	6	0.08	3	0.12	11	0.51	0	0.00	0	0.00
* RICHMOND	51	2.17	15	0.21	22	0.31	7	0.28	1	0.05	1	0.07	0	0.00
* ROCKDALE	0	0.00	15	0.21	81	1.15	6	0.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	111	2.68
SCHLEY	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00	2	0.08	1	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.02
SCREVEN	4	0.17	2	0.03	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.28	0	0.00
SEMINOLE	0	0.00	19	0.27	0	0.00	6	0.24	2	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00
* SPALDING	5	0.21	14	0.20	97	1.37	2	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	90	2.17
STEPHENS	2	0.09	2	0.03	12	0.17	1	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
STEWART	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SUMTER	4	0.17	31	0.43	2	0.03	7	0.28	12	0.56	0	0.00	0	0.00
TALBOT	0	0.00	1	0.01	4	0.06	1	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TALIAFERRO	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TATTNALL	3	0.13	6	0.08	1	0.01	5	0.20	1	0.05	4	0.28	0	0.00
TAYLOR	0	0.00	4	0.06	0	0.00	3	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TELFAIR	0	0.00	15	0.21	2	0.03	7	0.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TERRELL	1	0.04	12	0.17	0	0.00	9	0.36	73	3.41	0	0.00	0	0.00
THOMAS	4	0.17	256	3.58	3	0.04	19	0.76	47	2.20	0	0.00	1	0.02
TIFT	5	0.21	252	3.53	4	0.06	689	27.58	5	0.23	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOOMBS	5	0.21	23	0.32	3	0.04	4	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	0.14
TOWNS	0	0.00	1	0.01	5	0.07	1	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02
TREUTLEN	0	0.00	4	0.06	2	0.03	2	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TROUP	2	0.09	14	0.20	140	1.98	2	0.08	1	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
TURNER	0	0.00	24	0.34	0	0.00	113	4.52	12	0.56	0	0.00	0	0.00
TWIGGS	2	0.09	3	0.04	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
UNION	0	0.00	1	0.01	5	0.07	4	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02
UPSON	1	0.04	9	0.13	30	0.42	4	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
* WALKER	0	0.00	1	0.01	63	0.89	8	0.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.12
* WALTON	2	0.09	9	0.13	40	0.57	5	0.20	0	0.00	3	0.21	0	0.00
WARE	8	0.34	203	2.86	4	0.06	8	0.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
WARREN	8	0.34	3	0.04	1	0.01	3	0.12	1	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
WASHINGTON	8	0.34	7	0.10	0	0.00	2	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
WAYNE	5	0.21	53	0.74	2	0.03	8	0.32	0	0.00	115	7.95	0	0.00
WEBSTER	0	0.00	3	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.04	1	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
WHEELER	0	0.00	8	0.11	0	0.00	4	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
WHITE	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02
WHITFIELD	3	0.13	12	0.17	186	2.63	4	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02
WILCOX	0	0.00	12	0.17	2	0.03	10	0.40	7	0.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
WILKES	3	0.13	5	0.07	7	0.10	4	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
WILKINSON	7	0.30	2	0.03	2	0.03	1	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
WORTH	0	0.00	49	0.69	3	0.04	93	3.72	138	6.45	0	0.00	0	0.00
OUT OF STATE	406	17.27	918	12.85	350	4.95	163	6.53	95	4.44	24	1.66	143	3.45
TOTAL	2351		7144		7072		2498		2141		1446		4142	

* Metropolitan County

TABLE 1

FALL 1990 ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY OF ORIGIN FOR THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

	DALTON COLLEGE		FLOYD COLLEGE		GAINESVILLE COLLEGE		KENNESAW STATE COLLEGE		MACON COLLEGE		MIDDLE GEORGIA COLLEGE		SOUTH GEORGIA COLLEGE	
	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled
APPLING	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.07	13	0.84	36	3.25
ATKINSON	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.13	47	4.25
BACON	0	0.00	2	0.10	0	0.00	5	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	91	8.22
BAKER	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BALDWIN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.05	65	1.54	5	0.32	0	0.00
BANKS	0	0.00	0	0.00	43	1.73	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
* BARROW	0	0.00	0	0.00	135	5.42	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00
BARTOW	9	0.36	256	12.69	1	0.04	315	3.14	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00
BEN HILL	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02	5	0.32	35	3.16
BERRIEN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.06	5	0.45
* BIBB	0	0.00	1	0.05	1	0.04	5	0.05	2013	47.80	26	1.69	1	0.09
BLECKLEY	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	0.14	202	13.12	0	0.00
BRANTLEY	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	11	0.99
BROOKS	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.04	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00
BRYAN	0	0.00	2	0.10	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.09
BULLOCH	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.13	2	0.18
BURKE	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.13	0	0.00
* BUTTS	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.09
CALHOUN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAMDEN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.18
CANDLER	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02	2	0.13	0	0.00
CARROLL	0	0.00	42	2.08	0	0.00	7	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.09
* CATOOSA	358	14.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CHARLTON	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.13	2	0.18
* CHATHAM	0	0.00	1	0.05	1	0.04	9	0.09	1	0.02	8	0.52	3	0.27
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CHATTOOGA	13	0.52	120	5.95	0	0.00	2	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.09
* CHEROKEE	6	0.00	27	1.34	5	0.20	1022	10.19	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00
* CLARKE	1	0.04	1	0.05	81	3.25	5	0.05	1	0.02	1	0.06	1	0.09
CLAY	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
* CLAYTON	0	0.00	1	0.05	0	0.00	18	0.18	1	0.02	2	0.13	1	0.09
CLINCH	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.45
* COBB	4	0.16	57	2.83	10	0.40	6582	65.62	0	0.00	13	0.84	4	0.36
COFFEE	0	0.00	1	0.05	0	0.00	3	0.03	2	0.05	2	0.13	482	43.54
COLQUITT	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.06	6	0.54
* COLUMBIA	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.45
COOK	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	2	0.18
* COWETA	1	0.04	1	0.05	1	0.04	3	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.09
CRAWFORD	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	67	1.59	0	0.00	0	0.00
CRISP	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.05	8	0.52	0	0.00
* DADE	9	0.36	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
DAWSON	0	0.00	0	0.00	29	1.17	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
DECATUR	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02	0	0.00	2	0.18
* DEKALB	0	0.00	3	0.15	6	0.24	151	1.51	2	0.05	14	0.91	7	0.63
DODGE	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.02	7	0.17	192	12.47	4	0.36
DOOLY	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	7	0.17	13	0.84	0	0.00
* DOUGHERTY	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.04	8	0.08	0	0.00	8	0.52	1	0.09
* DOUGLAS	0	0.00	3	0.15	1	0.04	132	1.32	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00
EARLY	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ECHOLS	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
* EFFINGHAM	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	0.39	2	0.18
ELBERT	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.12	2	0.02	0	0.00	3	0.19	0	0.00
EMANUEL	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02	8	0.52	8	0.72
EVANS	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.04	1	0.01	0	0.00	2	0.13	2	0.18
FANNIN	1	0.04	1	0.05	1	0.04	19	0.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
* FAYETTE	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	0.11	0	0.00	4	0.26	0	0.00
FLOYD	3	0.12	956	47.40	0	0.00	62	0.62	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00
* FORSYTH	0	0.00	3	0.15	189	7.59	23	0.23	0	0.00	3	0.19	0	0.00
FRANKLIN	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	0.32	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
* FULTON	0	0.00	1	0.05	9	0.36	743	7.41	4	0.09	15	0.97	16	1.45
GILMER	19	0.76	0	0.00	1	0.04	26	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GLASCOCK	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.13	0	0.00
GLYNN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.06	4	0.36
GORDON	286	11.43	49	2.43	0	0.00	58	0.58	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GRADY	0	0.00	1	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.32	0	0.00
GREENE	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.04	2	0.02	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
* GWINNETT	0	0.00	1	0.05	402	16.15	122	1.22	1	0.02	13	0.84	2	0.18
HABERSHAM	0	0.00	0	0.00	99	3.98	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HALL	1	0.04	0	0.00	961	38.61	9	0.09	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00
HANCOCK	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.12	1	0.06	2	0.18
HARALSON	0	0.00	69	3.42	0	0.00	4	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HARRIS	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.09
HART	0	0.00	1	0.05	7	0.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HEARD	0	0.00	1	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00
* HENRY	0	0.00	1	0.05	1	0.04	6	0.06	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
* HOUSTON	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.08	4	0.04	1310	31.11	120	7.79	2	0.18
IRWIN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00	6	0.39	17	1.54
* JACKSON	0	0.00	0	0.00	158	6.35	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
JASPER	1	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	3	0.07	1	0.06	0	0.00
JEFF DAVIS	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	54	4.88
JEFFERSON	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02	3	0.19	1	0.09
JENKINS	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.13	1	0.09
JOHNSON	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02	81	5.26	0	0.00
* JONES	0	0.00	1	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.01	241	5.72	5	0.32	0	0.00
LAMAR	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02	1	0.06	0	0.00

TABLE 1

FALL 1990 ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY OF ORIGIN FOR THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

	DALTON COLLEGE		FLOYD COLLEGE		GAINESVILLE COLLEGE		KENNESAW STATE COLLEGE		MACON COLLEGE		MIDDLE GEORGIA COLLEGE		SOUTH GEORGIA COLLEGE	
	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled
[illegible]	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.05	1	0.06	6	0.54
[illegible]	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	20	0.47	417	27.08	1	0.09
* [illegible]	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.08	1	0.01	0	0.00	2	0.13	0	0.00
[illegible]	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.09
[illegible]	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.18
[illegible]	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.18
[illegible]	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.04	2	0.02	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.09
[illegible]	0	0.00	0	0.00	43	1.73	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MACON	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	0.26	3	0.19	0	0.00
* MADISON	0	0.00	0	0.00	31	1.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MARION	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
* MCDUFFIE	0	0.00	2	0.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MCINTOSH	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.09
MERIWETHER	1	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.04	0	0.00	2	0.13	1	0.09
MILLER	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02	1	0.06	1	0.09
MITCHELL	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.04	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MONROE	1	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.02	96	2.28	2	0.13	1	0.09
MONTGOMERY	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	2	0.18
MORGAN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.06	1	0.09
MURRAY	248	10.75	1	0.05	0	0.00	8	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
* MUSCOGEE	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.04	2	0.02	0	0.00	6	0.39	5	0.45
* NEWTON	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.04	2	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
* OCONEE	0	0.00	1	0.05	31	1.25	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00
OGLETHORPE	1	0.04	0	0.00	2	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00
* PAULDING	0	0.00	19	0.74	0	0.00	275	2.74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
* PEACH	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.02	187	4.44	4	0.26	0	0.00
PICKENS	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.08	58	0.58	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
PIERCE	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	18	1.63
PIKE	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
POLK	0	0.00	361	17.90	0	0.00	34	0.34	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
PULASKI	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	0.19	80	5.19	0	0.00
PUTNAM	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	0.28	2	0.13	0	0.00
QUITMAN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
RABUN	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	0.36	2	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
RANDOLPH	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
* RICHMOND	1	0.04	1	0.05	0	0.00	3	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.06	5	0.45
* ROCKDALE	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.04	9	0.09	0	0.00	5	0.32	1	0.09
SCHLEY	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.09
SCREVEN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.26	0	0.00
SEMINOLE	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
* SPALDING	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.03	1	0.02	4	0.26	0	0.00
STEPHENS	0	0.00	1	0.05	16	0.64	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
STEWART	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
SUMTER	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	3	0.27
TALBOT	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00
TALIAFERRO	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
TATTNALL	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	0.65	36	3.25
TAYLOR	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	17	0.40	3	0.19	0	0.00
TELFAIR	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	16	1.04	27	2.44
TERRELL	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
THOMAS	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.04	1	0.01	1	0.02	1	0.06	1	0.09
TIFT	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.36
TOOMBS	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	3	0.07	10	0.65	6	0.54
TOWNS	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TREUTLEN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02	16	1.04	0	0.00
TROUP	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	1	0.09
TURNER	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TWIGGS	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	39	0.93	18	1.17	1	0.09
UNION	1	0.04	0	0.00	5	0.20	2	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
UPSON	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.04	2	0.02	2	0.05	1	0.06	1	0.09
* WALKER	330	13.18	8	0.40	0	0.00	11	0.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.09
* WALTON	0	0.00	0	0.00	29	1.17	2	0.02	0	0.00	3	0.19	0	0.00
WARE	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	46	4.16
WARREN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00
WASHINGTON	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.09	32	2.08	1	0.09
WAYNE	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	0.58	3	0.27
WEBSTER	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
WHEELER	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02	5	0.32	2	0.18
WHITE	0	0.00	0	0.00	41	1.65	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
WHITFIELD	1178	47.06	4	0.20	0	0.00	33	0.33	0	0.00	1	0.06	1	0.09
WILCOX	1	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02	22	1.43	1	0.09
WILKES	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.18
WILKINSON	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	43	1.02	9	0.58	3	0.27
WORTH	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00	2	0.13	0	0.00
OUT OF STATE	17	0.68	19	0.94	112	4.50	158	1.58	4	0.09	24	1.56	45	4.07
TOTAL	2503		2017		2489		10030		4211		1540		1107	

* Metropolitan County

TABLE 1

FALL 1990 ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY OF ORIGIN FOR THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

	GORDON COLLEGE		EAST GEORGIA COLLEGE		BAINBRIDGE COLLEGE		ATLANTA METRO COLLEGE		WAYCROSS COLLEGE		DEKALB COLLEGE		STATE TOTALS		
	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	1 Rank of Percent
APPLING	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	13	1.94	0	0.00	279	0.15	82
ATKINSON	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.45	0	0.00	110	0.06	137
BACON	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	13	1.94	0	0.00	231	0.13	93
BAKER	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.22	1	0.06	0	0.00	1	0.01	79	0.04	147
BALDWIN	3	0.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.01	1030	0.57	28
BANKS	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	103	0.06	139
* BARROW	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	42	0.30	412	0.23	61
BARTOW	4	0.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00	9	0.06	943	0.52	31
BEN HILL	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	399	0.22	65
BERRIEN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	338	0.19	73
* BIBB	28	1.89	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	2	0.30	3	0.02	4141	2.29	8
BLECKLEY	1	0.07	3	0.49	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	361	0.20	70
BRANTLEY	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	40	5.97	2	0.01	215	0.12	99
BROOKS	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.01	268	0.15	84
BRYAN	1	0.07	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	320	0.18	76
BULLOCH	0	0.00	50	8.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.02	1131	0.63	27
BURKE	2	0.13	22	3.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	285	0.16	81
* BUTTS	91	6.14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	210	0.12	101
CALHOUN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	143	0.08	124
CAMDEN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	369	0.20	69
CANDLER	2	0.13	35	5.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	200	0.11	103
CARROLL	8	0.54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.05	1587	0.88	22
* CATOOSA	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	577	0.32	46
CHARLTON	0	0.00	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	24	3.58	0	0.00	112	0.06	135
* CHATHAM	0	0.00	3	0.49	0	0.00	2	0.12	0	0.00	3	0.02	5954	3.30	5
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	35	0.02	156
CHATTOOGA	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.02	241	0.13	89
* CHEROKEE	2	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	73	0.52	1781	0.99	19
* CLARKE	9	0.61	1	0.16	0	0.00	2	0.12	0	0.00	20	0.14	2773	1.54	12
CLAY	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	42	0.02	154
* CLAYTON	58	3.91	1	0.16	0	0.00	54	3.33	0	0.00	157	1.13	4333	2.40	6
CLINCH	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	21	3.13	0	0.00	135	0.07	128
* COBB	11	0.74	1	0.16	0	0.00	43	2.65	1	0.15	881	6.32	16068	8.90	3
COFFEE	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	848	0.47	34
COLQUITT	2	0.13	0	0.00	1	0.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	786	0.44	36
* COLUMBIA	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00	1	0.01	1998	1.11	16
COOK	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	288	0.16	80
* COWETA	26	1.75	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.25	0	0.00	10	0.07	915	0.51	32
CRAWFORD	19	1.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	175	0.10	112
CRISP	1	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00	8	0.06	443	0.25	57
* DADE	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	39	0.02	155
DAWSON	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	0.04	110	0.06	137
DECATUR	0	0.00	0	0.00	477	52.77	1	0.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	757	0.42	37
* DEKALB	19	1.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	156	9.62	0	0.00	5554	39.82	17876	9.91	1
DODGE	3	0.20	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	404	0.22	62
DOOLY	3	0.20	1	0.16	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	213	0.12	100
* DOUGHERTY	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00	7	0.05	3038	1.68	11
* DOUGLAS	5	0.34	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.43	0	0.00	52	0.37	1415	0.78	23
EARLY	0	0.00	0	0.00	35	3.87	1	0.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	225	0.12	98
ECHOLS	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	53	0.03	152
* EFFINGHAM	1	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	523	0.29	50
ELBERT	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	199	0.11	105
EMANUEL	0	0.00	158	25.61	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	438	0.24	58
EVANS	0	0.00	4	0.65	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	199	0.11	104
FANNIN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	146	0.08	122
* FAYETTE	67	4.52	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.25	0	0.00	37	0.27	2236	1.24	14
FLOYD	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.03	1686	0.93	20
* FORSYTH	1	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	96	0.69	835	0.46	35
FRANKLIN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	148	0.08	120
* FULTON	22	1.48	2	0.32	0	0.00	1258	77.61	0	0.00	2296	16.46	16687	9.25	2
GILMER	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	156	0.09	118
GLASCOCK	0	0.00	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	22	0.01	159
GLYNN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00	3	0.02	1834	1.02	18
GORDON	1	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.02	632	0.35	42
GRADY	0	0.00	0	0.00	129	14.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	403	0.22	64
GREENE	2	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	182	0.10	111
* GWINNETT	25	1.69	1	0.16	1	0.11	2	0.12	0	0.00	3481	24.96	11398	6.32	4
HABERSHAM	2	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	404	0.22	62
HALL	1	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	28	0.20	2215	1.23	15
HANCOCK	2	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	141	0.08	126
HARALSON	1	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	393	0.22	66
HARRIS	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	274	0.15	83
HART	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	164	0.09	117
HEARD	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	87	0.05	144
* HENRY	67	4.52	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.12	0	0.00	56	0.40	1153	0.64	26
* HOUSTON	11	0.74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3102	1.72	10
IRWIN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	231	0.13	93
* JACKSON	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	455	0.25	55
JASPER	21	1.42	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	0.04	119	0.07	134
JEFF DAVIS	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	205	0.11	102
JEFFERSON	1	0.07	18	2.92	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	236	0.13	92
JENKINS	0	0.00	53	8.59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	169	0.09	116
JOHNSON	0	0.00	37	6.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	192	0.11	107
* JONES	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	553	0.31	47
LAMAR	118	7.96	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	259	0.14	87

TABLE 1

FALL 1990 ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY OF ORIGIN FOR THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

	GORDON COLLEGE		EAST GEORGIA COLLEGE		BAINBRIDGE COLLEGE		ATLANTA METRO COLLEGE		WAYCROSS COLLEGE		DEKALB COLLEGE		STATE TOTALS		
	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	Number	Percent of Total Enrolled	1 Rank of Percent
LANIER	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	99	0.05	140
LAURENS	0	0.00	148	23.99	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1241	0.69	25
* LEE	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	457	0.25	54
LIBERTY	1	0.07	0	0.00	1	0.11	0	0.00	1	0.15	0	0.00	610	0.34	44
LINCOLN	2	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	127	0.07	132
LONG	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.11	0	0.00	16	2.39	0	0.00	78	0.04	148
LOWNDES	1	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2272	1.26	13
LUMPKIN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.01	301	0.17	79
MACON	2	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	241	0.13	89
* MADISON	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.02	325	0.18	75
MARION	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00+	0	0.00	0	0.00	111	0.06	136
* MCDUFFIE	1	0.07	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	333	0.18	74
MCINTOSH	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.30	0	0.00	145	0.08	123
MERIWETHER	43	2.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	316	0.18	77
MILLER	0	0.00	0	0.00	111	12.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	199	0.11	105
MITCHELL	0	0.00	0	0.00	16	1.77	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	478	0.26	53
MONROE	52	3.51	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	374	0.21	67
MONTGOMERY	0	0.00	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	72	0.04	149
MORGAN	1	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	0.08	251	0.14	88
MURRAY	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	416	0.23	60
* MUSCOGEE	8	0.54	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.12	0	0.00	4	0.03	3591	1.99	9
* NEWTON	17	1.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00	150	1.08	675	0.37	39
* OCONEE	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.02	537	0.30	48
OGLETHORPE	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.02	143	0.08	124
* PAULDING	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	18	0.13	504	0.28	52
* PEACH	6	0.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	693	0.38	38
PICKENS	1	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.01	171	0.09	114
PIERCE	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	124	18.51	0	0.00	305	0.17	78
PIKE	80	5.39	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.01	174	0.10	113
POLK	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	634	0.35	41
PULASKI	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	190	0.11	108
PUTNAM	1	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	237	0.13	91
QUITMAN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	0.01	157
RABUN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	126	0.07	133
RANDOLPH	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	130	0.07	131
* RICHMOND	4	0.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.25	0	0.00	2	0.01	4317	2.39	7
* ROCKDALE	7	0.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	422	3.03	1650	0.91	21
SCHLEY	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	93	0.05	142
SCREVEN	0	0.00	17	1.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	266	0.15	85
SEMINOLE	0	0.00	0	0.00	101	11.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	187	0.10	110
* SPALDING	338	22.79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.01	957	0.53	29
STEPHENS	1	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	261	0.14	86
STEWART	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00	1	0.01	66	0.04	151
SUMTER	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	880	0.49	33
TALBOT	9	0.61	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	89	0.05	143
TALIAFERRO	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	25	0.01	157
TATTNALL	0	0.00	10	1.62	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.15	1	0.01	354	0.20	71
TAYLOR	5	0.34	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00	1	0.01	141	0.08	126
TELFAIR	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	153	0.08	119
TERRELL	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	226	0.13	96
THOMAS	3	0.20	0	0.00	7	0.77	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	644	0.36	40
TIFT	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1265	0.70	24
TOOMBS	0	0.00	17	2.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	372	0.21	68
TOWNS	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	70	0.04	150
TREUTLEN	2	0.13	18	2.92	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	98	0.05	141
TROUP	9	0.61	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	513	0.28	51
TURNER	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	226	0.13	96
TWIGGS	1	0.07	0	0.00	1	0.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	131	0.07	130
UNION	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	135	0.07	128
UPSON	216	14.57	1	0.16	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	446	0.25	56
* WALKER	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	590	0.33	45
* WALTON	4	0.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00	134	0.96	621	0.34	43
WARE	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	376	56.12	0	0.00	946	0.52	30
WARREN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	82	0.05	146
WASHINGTON	6	0.40	10	1.62	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	354	0.20	71
WAYNE	1	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	31	4.63	0	0.00	532	0.29	49
WEBSTER	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	49	0.03	153
WHEELER	0	0.00	2	0.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	83	0.05	145
WHITE	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	189	0.10	109
WHITFIELD	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1886	1.05	17
WILCOX	1	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	148	0.08	120
WILKES	1	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	171	0.09	114
WILKINSON	2	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	229	0.13	95
WORTH	1	0.07	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	435	0.24	59
OUT OF STATE	15	1.01	7	1.13	19	2.10	63	3.89	2	0.30	306	2.19	21122	11.71	
TOTAL	1483		617		904		1621		670		13948		180447		

* Metropolitan County

1
Rank: 1 = Highest (range, 1-159)
When counties share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted. Because of rounded data, counties may have identical values shown, but different ranks.

TABLE 2

FALL 1990 ENROLLMENT BY SELF-DECLARED ETHNIC GROUP FOR THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

	Total Enrollment	Black Non-Hispanic		White Non-Hispanic		Other Races [1]		Percent Blacks of Total in System
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	12,241	873	7.1	9,549	78.0	1,819	14.9	3.0
GEORGIA SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY	12,250	1,545	12.6	10,502	85.7	203	1.7	5.4
GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY	23,386	3,885	16.6	17,875	76.4	1,626	7.0	13.5
THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA	2,426	215	8.9	2,051	84.5	160	6.6	0.7
THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA	28,395	1,586	5.6	25,472	89.7	1,337	4.7	5.5
UNIVERSITY TOTAL	78,698	8,104	10.3	65,449	83.2	5,145	6.5	28.2
ALBANY STATE COLLEGE	2,405	1,977	82.2	408	17.0	20	0.8	6.9
ARMSTRONG STATE COLLEGE	4,170	563	13.5	3,493	83.8	114	2.7	2.0
AUGUSTA COLLEGE	5,203	802	15.4	4,192	80.6	209	4.0	2.8
CLAYTON STATE COLLEGE	4,142	648	15.6	3,370	81.4	124	3.0	2.3
COLUMBUS COLLEGE	4,167	764	18.3	3,182	76.4	221	5.3	2.7
FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE	2,158	2,030	94.1	112	5.2	16	0.7	7.1
GEORGIA COLLEGE	4,949	779	15.7	4,041	81.7	129	2.6	2.7
GEORGIA SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE	2,227	357	16.0	1,827	82.0	43	1.9	1.2
KENNESAW STATE COLLEGE	10,030	424	4.2	9,319	92.9	287	2.9	1.5
NORTH GEORGIA COLLEGE	2,518	46	1.8	2,453	97.4	19	0.8	0.2
SAVANNAH STATE COLLEGE	2,351	2,013	85.6	293	12.5	45	1.9	7.0
SOUTHERN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY	4,018	630	15.7	3,158	78.6	230	5.7	2.2
VALDOSTA STATE COLLEGE	7,144	1,140	16.0	5,913	82.8	91	1.3	4.0
WEST GEORGIA COLLEGE	7,072	970	13.7	5,996	84.8	106	1.5	3.4
SENIOR COLLEGE TOTAL	62,554	13,143	21.0	47,757	76.3	1,654	2.6	45.7
ABRAHAM BALDWIN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE	2,498	262	10.5	2,224	89.0	12	0.5	0.9
ATLANTA METROPOLITAN COLLEGE	1,621	1,584	97.7	17	1.0	20	1.2	5.5
BAINBRIDGE COLLEGE	904	157	17.4	745	82.4	2	0.2	0.5
BRUNSWICK COLLEGE	1,446	236	16.3	1,184	81.9	26	1.8	0.8
DALTON COLLEGE	2,503	54	2.2	2,433	97.2	16	0.6	0.2
DARTON COLLEGE	2,141	378	17.7	1,731	80.9	32	1.5	1.3
DEKALB COLLEGE	13,948	2,899	20.8	10,255	73.5	794	5.7	10.1
EAST GEORGIA COLLEGE	617	110	17.8	504	81.7	3	0.5	0.4
FLOYD COLLEGE	2,017	127	6.3	1,870	92.7	20	1.0	0.4
GAINESVILLE COLLEGE	2,489	95	3.8	2,349	94.4	45	1.8	0.3
GORDON COLLEGE	1,483	248	16.7	1,217	82.1	18	1.2	0.9
MACON COLLEGE	4,211	848	20.1	3,262	77.5	101	2.4	3.0
MIDDLE GEORGIA COLLEGE	1,540	236	15.3	1,289	83.7	15	1.0	0.8
SOUTH GEORGIA COLLEGE	1,107	188	17.0	896	80.9	23	2.1	0.7
WAYCROSS COLLEGE	670	66	9.9	600	89.6	4	0.6	0.2
TWO-YEAR COLLEGE TOTAL	39,195	7,488	19.1	30,576	78.0	1,131	2.9	26.1
1990 SYSTEM TOTAL	180,447	28,735	15.9	143,782	79.7	7,930	4.4	--

[1] Includes American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, Pacific Islanders and Hispanics.

NOTES

DADE
CATOOSA
WHITFIELD
MURRAY
FANNIN
UNION
TOWNS
RABUN
WALKER
GILMER
HABERSHAM
WHITE
LUMPKIN
STEPHENS
CHATTOOGA
GORDON
PICKENS
DAWSON
FRANKLIN
HART
FLOYD
BARTOW
CHEROKEE
FORSYTH
HALL
BANKS
JACKSON
MADISON
ELBERT
POLK
PAULDING
COBB
GWINNETT
BARROW
CLARKE
OGLETHORPE
LINCOLN
HARALSON
DOUGLAS
FULTON
DE KALB
WALTON
OCONEE
WILKES
ROCK-DALE
NEWTON
MORGAN
GREENE
TALIA-FERRO
COLUMBIA
CARROLL
CLAYTON
FAYETTE
HENRY
McDUFFIE
WARREN
HEARD
COWETA
SPALDING
BUTTS
JASPER
PUTNAM
HANCOCK
GLAS-COCK
RICHMOND
TROUP
MERIWETHER
PIKE
LAMAR
MONROE
JONES
BALDWIN
JEFFERSON
BURKE
WASHINGTON
UPSON
BIBB
WILKINSON
JENKINS
SCREVEN
HARRIS
TALBOT
CRAWFORD
TWIGGS
JOHNSON
EMANUEL
MUSCOGEE
TAYLOR
PEACH
HOUSTON
BLECKLEY
LAURENS
TREUTLEN
CANDLER
BULLOCH
EFFINGHAM
CHATTA-HOOCHEE
MARION
SCHLEY
MACON
DODGE
TOOMBS
EVANS
STEWART
WEBSTER
SUMTER
DOOLY
PULASKI
WHEELER
MONTGOMERY
TATTNALL
BRYAN
CHATHAM
WILCOX
CRISP
TELFAIR
QUIT-MAN
TERRELL
LEE
TURNER
BEN HILL
JEFF DAVIS
APPLING
LIBERTY
LONG
RANDOLPH
CLAY
CALHOUN
DOUGHERTY
WORTH
IRWIN
COFFEE
BACON
WAYNE
McINTOSH
TIFT
EARLY
BAKER
MITCHELL
BERRIEN
ATKINSON
PIERCE
GLYNN
MILLER
COLQUITT
COOK
WARE
BRANTLEY
LANIER
SEMINOLE
DECATUR
GRADY
THOMAS
BROOKS
CLINCH
CHARLTON
CAMDEN
LOWNDES
ECHOLS

ISSUES FACING GEORGIA

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C. Wayne Jordan, Director

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AGRICULTURAL CRIME IN THE RURAL SOUTH

By

John Dunkelberger, Mark Clayton and Douglas C. Bachtel

INTRODUCTION

According to the most recent available figures, Georgia has the lowest reported incidence of cattle rustling in eight Southern states. And that's about all the attention most people give to rural crime.

But the fact is, crime of all kinds has increased dramatically in rural areas. In 1960, the crime rate per 100,000 rural residents nationally was 423.2. [1] By 1989, it rose to 1,973.8, a 366 percent increase -- keeping pace even with the staggering 389 percent increase in urban crime rates during this 29-year span.

Rural areas traditionally have been characterized as sanctuaries of security. [2] Farms in particular have long been thought to be immune from crime which many people believe is an exclusive urban phenomena. Freedom from crime has been so much a part of the rural landscape in the past that the expression, "We never lock the doors when we go to town," aptly describes both a commonplace attitude and behavior among many rural residents.

These attitudes and accompanying behavior make rural crime prevention programs difficult to implement. For instance, most farm buildings continue to be designed and constructed to keep out the weather rather than thieves.[3]

Crime is no longer just an urban problem. The rise in rural crime can be traced to a complex set of social, economic and demographic factors. They include patterns of sparse settlement, surveillance problems encountered by rural public safety officials, failure of rural residents to take precautionary measures, and better roads permitting greater access to previously remote areas. The growing affluence of rural residents, the influx of new residents and the changing social organization of rural life, which in many instances has moved away from a focus on traditional values, also have been suggested as factors influencing rising rural crime rates. [4]

In part, because of the historic low levels of rural crime, previous research on the subject has been limited. Even less attention has been paid to agricultural crime, probably for the same reasons. However, spurred by interest in the rising incidence of rural crime and its effect on Southern farmers, a group of researchers from several Southern states launched a multi-state research project of agricultural crime in 1989. Eight Southern states including Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Virginia were included in the study.

SURVEY DESIGN

Conducting a survey simultaneously across several states was a major hurdle, requiring a sample of farms and farm operators from each state. Since no regional listing or directory of all farms exists, assistance from the Farm Bureau in each Southern state was requested in order to identify an appropriate sample of commercial farms. Each state organization agreed to assist by providing a random sample of either 600 or 1,200 farmer members from its state membership list.

In late 1988 and early 1989, a mail survey was sent to the randomly chosen farmers in the eight Southern states. The data in Table 1 shows, by state, the number of questionnaires mailed and the number and percent completed and returned. A total of 2,830 farmers returned questionnaires, yielding a response rate of 34 percent. The information in Figure 1 shows the county of residence for these farm operators and their distribution across the region.

PROFILING THE RESPONDENT

Information in Table 2 presents the social, economic and farm organizational characteristics of the sample farmers. Less than ten percent of the respondents were female, only one percent were black and eighty-six percent were married. About one-fifth had less than a high school education, and one-quarter had attained four or more years of college. A majority were 45 to 65 years old, and less than ten percent were younger than 34. About a third indicated that they lived 10 to 15 miles from the county seat.

More than one-fifth (22.4 percent) placed their gross farm incomes above $100,000 while 40.6 percent reported incomes below $10,000. A high proportion (60 percent) also were employed full-time on the farm. The large number of full-time operators reflects the conscious effort made in this study to target commercial farms.

Information in Table 2 further shows that one-fourth of the farms were smaller than 50 acres, while almost seven percent were 1,000 acres or larger. Most farms involved both livestock and crop enterprises. Seventy-nine percent had some type of livestock enterprise, most commonly beef cattle (60 percent). Horses were the next most common form of livestock (14 percent).

Eighty-eight percent of the farms involved one or more crops, with hay being most common (53 percent), followed by corn (38 percent) and timber (29 percent). The majority of the farms were large enough to have considerable property potentially vulnerable to crime.

The larger a farm is, the greater the likelihood that it been formed through the accumulation of several smaller farms. Almost half (46 percent) of the sample farms involved two or more non-adjoining tracts of land, a potentially important factor in an operators ability to assure the security of farm property located on these tracts. A similar proportion (53 percent) of farms included farm buildings on them that were not visible from an occupied house.

The background information on the respondents is consistent with recent Census of Agriculture information on the characteristics of Southern farms and farmers. Thus, the survey results should present an accurate portrait of Southern farmers and their experiences with crime. [5]

The remainder of this report deals with the various dimensions of farm crime, ranging from victimization to farmers' attitudes toward crime prevention.

FARM VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCE

Results from this survey indicate that property offenses -- broadly classified as burglary, vandalism and theft [6] -- are the most common crimes on Southern farms. About three quarters (76 percent) of the farm operators reported being a victim of some type of farm property crime during their years in farming. Theft of farm property (68 percent) led the list, followed by vandalism (60 percent) and burglary (43 percent). A majority also reported experiencing more than one type crime as well as multiple instances of the same type of crime.

Information in Figure 2 shows that large farms are more likely targets of criminals. The age of the farm operator is a compounding factor here, because older farmers have been farming longer, and, as a result, may have experienced more problems with property crime. Nevertheless, farm

size is clearly associated with farm crime; the larger the farm, the more likely it is that it will be a target.

Nationally, a fourth of all households experienced some type of property crime in the previous 12 months. [7] During the 12 month period immediately preceding the survey, however, almost a third of the farm operators reported being victims of a property crime. For the previous 12 month period vandalism was the most common property crime reported, with theft a little less common, and burglary the least common. Again, larger farms appeared to be the more frequent targets. Although vandalism was the highest reported crime, its occurrence may be under reported more often than theft because many acts of vandalism do not involve the same level of economic loss as that associated with the theft of farm property. Therefore, acts of vandalism may be more easily forgotten than theft over a period of years.

COST OF FARM CRIME

Property crime has a dual impact -- one is economic, the other psychological. Psychological loss involves the frustration of having been victimized and deprived of property for which the owner worked and sacrificed, or that was valued highly. This compounds the economic loss.

Information in Figure 3 presents the median dollar amounts of reported loss over a 12-month period for three kinds of farm property crime. For all farms, regardless of size, vandalism involved the largest economic loss on a per-incident basis. The median annual loss for vandalized farms was $500, compared with $475 for theft and $400 for burglary. These dollar losses tend, however, to be estimates; most operators rounded the figures to the nearest 50 or 100 dollars.

The average cost of crimes rose as the size of the farm increased, although the increases were not large and the differences were smallest for vandalism. The cost differences for both theft and burglary between small and large farms was $300. Although small farm operators experience less loss to crime than larger farms, the loss may represent a proportionately larger share of the farm income and be a larger or heavier drain on the economic condition of the small farm owner.

FEAR OF CRIME

One manifestation of the psychological aspect of agricultural crime is reflected in farmers fear for the safety or security of their property. To determine the extent to which farm operators feared crime, each operator was asked to indicate how fearful they were that the farm would be a target of any of eight specific types of crimes in the next year.

Information in Figure 4 shows the distribution of feelings about the fear of crime. One-third of the respondents reported no fear, even though many had been victims of a crime at some time in the past. A large proportion (43 percent), however, indicated "a little" fear that might best be described as apprehension. Still, one-fourth of the farmers conveyed "a good bit" to "very much" fear. These farm operators do not fear for their farm property to the point that they cannot leave the farm unattended for a period of time, but they are sensitive that crime does occur and security is an increasingly important issue.

Fear of Burglary, Vandalism, and Theft

The information in Figure 5 reveals the respondents' overall fear of burglary, vandalism and theft. Respondents tended to fear burglary more than other types of crime. They were asked to respond to two types of burglary incidents -- the unlawful or forced entry of a farm building (barn, shed, storage building), and the burglary of the farm house. It is apparent that relatively few farmers are without some apprehension about burglary, but few exhibit any paranoia about the threat of such incidents.

One survey question focused specifically on vandalism to farm crops -- including row crops, vegetables, fruits, woods -- and arson to farm buildings, fields, woods or vehicles. Few farm operators indicated having "very much" fear of having their farm property vandalized and close to 80 percent revealed "a little" or "no" fear. This finding is interesting in light of the fact that vandalism was the most commonly experienced form of property crime in the preceding 12 months. This may be explained in that vandalized property often can be repaired or used in its defaced condition. While frustration is felt when farm property is vandalized, the experience may not carry the same sense of loss that accompanies

other types of property crime.

Theft is the removal or taking of personal property. The farmers were asked about their fear of the theft of three types of property: livestock, farm vehicles and crops (harvested or unharvested row crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts). Again, as the data in Figure 5 shows, a majority of respondents were only "a little" apprehensive about the possibility of theft on their farms. Ironically, few indicate giving serious attention to farm property security.

CRIME PREVENTION MEASURES

For several years the Farm Bureau, Cooperative Extension Service, Sheriffs' Association, and other organizations serving agribusinesses and farmers have been promoting increased security for farm property. These organizations have developed and delivered a variety of programs specifically designed to increase farmers' awareness of agricultural crime. A central theme of these programs involves implementing security measures to combat crime. Although the survey was not designed to be an evaluation of the effectiveness of previous crime prevention programs, the content of these programs provided the items for the security section of the questionnaire. A wide range of protective activities were identified, although some were applicable only to farmers who conducted specific types of crop or livestock enterprises.

Identification

One security practice involves the marking of farm property in some way to identify its ownership. These practices include using brands, ear tags, or notches to identify livestock; mixing confetti with grains; tattooing bales, sacks, or crates used for crops; and putting an identifying name or number on farm machinery, farm tools, and equipment. Almost 60 percent of the respondents said they never use any of these security techniques to secure their farm property (Figure 6). Moreover, only 12 percent indicate they "always" use one or more of these practices.

Locking Property

When asked if they locked doors and windows on farm buildings and keep gates locked, almost half (48 percent) reported they never bother locking their farm property (Figure 6). On the other hand, 25 percent report "often" or "always" locking.

Insuring Property

By purchasing property insurance a farmer can gain some sense of security against any major financial loss to crime. Three types of farm property insurance for farm machinery, crops and livestock are reported in the survey. A sizeable majority (57 percent) said they have no farm property insurance. In contrast, only one-fifth report they "always" carry these types of insurance when their farm circumstances indicate the need (Figure 6).

Increased Awareness

A feeling of security can come also from knowing that friends and neighbors are watchful and concerned. The use of community awareness practices to protect farm property was measured in terms of the extent to which a farmer either calls on neighbors to look after the farm or informs the sheriff when going out of town for several days. Here again, almost half (48 percent) never sought community assistance to help protect their farm property (Figure 6). At the same time, almost a third (31 percent) report they "often" or "always" make such arrangements.

It is apparent that agricultural security programs have not been implemented to the extent that they can and need to be. If farm operators would adopt simple security practices, they would take a big step toward reducing their vulnerability to becoming victims of property crime.

OPINIONS ABOUT LAW ENFORCEMENT

Opinions about law enforcement and what should be done to prevent agricultural crime also were included on the questionnaire. The first opinion focused on views about the speed with which local sheriffs respond to calls reporting a crime. More than a fourth (26 percent) of the respondents rated their sheriffs' response time as slow but 38 percent rated it fast (Figure 7). While there are justifiable reasons for a slow response time by a sheriff to a call, the perception of a lack of interest in and concern for farm crime is evident.

A second opinion centered on the legal system and

the attention of the courts and judges to farm crime. Respondents were asked to rate how effective stiffer penalties by local judges would be in reducing farm crime. The information in Figure 8 shows that almost half (49 percent) held the opinion that stiffer penalties would serve as a "very effective" deterrent. This opinion is consistent with national criticism of the courts as being "soft" on crime. [8] The respondents failure to report vandalism and theft may be rationalized by the perceived lack of interest by the courts and the legal systems failure to take farm crime seriously.

Information in Figure 9 shows that only a little more than a third (35 percent) indicated that their "local sheriff investigated farm property crimes very thoroughly." In addition, 28 percent held a negative view of the sheriff's efforts in this regard. Concerning the court system, an exceptionally large proportion (70 percent) believe "the courts in their county are too easy on persons convicted of crimes to farms." This attitude is consistent with their opinion about the need for stiffer penalties for farm crimes. Most of the farmers express dissatisfaction with the way courts and judges dispense justice when farm crime is involved.

Many farm operators also believe current laws are inadequate to protect farm property. In the survey, 39 percent of the respondents expressed this view compared to only 28 percent who said current laws are adequate.

Finally, focusing on a very specific problem confronted by many farmers, almost two-thirds of farmers surveyed indicated that "during hunting season, I worry about the destruction of my farm property by hunters." Hunters trespassing on farmland and posing a potential threat to people, animals and property is an often-heard complaint of farmers. This attitude was expressed as a problem by a large majority of farmers in the survey. Both stronger protective laws for farm property and more assistance from law enforcement agencies in seeing that private land rights are enforced also were expressed by the respondents.

FARM SIZE AND CRIME TRENDS

An obvious question regarding agricultural crime is how the opinions and attitudes of farm operators are affected by the size of the farm and farm business with which they are associated. It would appear that small operators with less farm property can better watch over their farmland, crops and livestock. By contrast, farms with large acreage usually have more property in scattered places lacking visual surveillance and more prone to property crime victimization.

Information in Figure 10 shows the opinions of the respondents about the extent to which they believe farm crime in their communities has changed in the past two years. Provided with three options -- "increased," "remained the same," or "decreased" -- more than a third (38 percent) said farm crime had increased. This proportion believing farm crime had increased is fairly consistent for all farms, regardless of size. Operators of medium and large farms (39 and 40 percent respectively) are only marginally more likely to believe that farm crime had increased than are small farmers (35 percent).

SUMMARY

Information from this survey of 2,830 farmers in eight Southern states presents a picture of widespread crime and frustration about it. Research has shown that for crime to occur, one of three things must exist: a suitable target, an available opportunity, or a motivated offender. The absence of any one of these can reduce the likelihood of crime: The convergence of all three makes it more likely. It appears that the rising crime rates experienced by Southern farmers today are the result of increases in all three. [9]

In general, the survey results pinpoint a number of relevant features about farm property crime. From one perspective, the results dispel various misconceptions about the prevalence of farm crime in the South. The large number of farm operators who reported some form of property crime indicates that agricultural crime may be more widespread than previously believed. Particularly troublesome is the finding that one-third of the respondents were victimized in the 12 months immediately preceding the study, compared with one-fourth of all households for the nation. Other misconceived notions include farm operators' fear of property crime victimization and their frank attitudes toward local law enforcement officials and the court system.

While it is suspected that high levels of farm property crime are related to low levels of economic development, there remains a lack of empirical support for this claim. In many respects the rural South is unique among other areas in the United States with regard to overall low levels of economic development. This uniqueness may influence trends in farm crime. Additional research in other regions will have to be conducted before it can be determined whether the South has distinctive levels and patterns of farm property crime.

The solution to the farm crime problem does not lie in stiffer penalties and prison rehabilitation, but rather in more and better on-farm prevention. Farm crime prevention specialists can use the already existing anxiety about farm property crime felt by many Southern farmers to promote cooperative neighborhood security programs. Previous research has shown that feelings of insecurity increase citizen participation in such programs. [10] But concern alone is not enough protection. Apprehension about farm crime, together with existing patterns of neighborhood cooperation, can be an effective stimulus for establishing crime-prevention programs.

Farm and agricultural crime prevention programs must, of course, be specifically designed to rural areas and to farming communities. Law enforcement specialists, however, must resist the urge to tailor efforts to specific sub-groups within the agricultural community. [11] Programs designed solely on the basis of size of the farm or types of commodity produced ignore the natural neighborhood patterns already present within the agricultural community.

Many rural law enforcement agencies currently operate in a period of fiscal constraint, population decline and shrinking tax bases. Uncertain budgets will continue to be among the problems faced by many rural law enforcement agencies. These problems are happening when rural crime is increasing at an unprecedented rate. In this era of shrinking budgets, law enforcement officials will need to actively seek close cooperation with a variety of public and private agencies and groups to ensure that prevention efforts can be implemented in a cost effective manner.

Today, agricultural crime is more than cattle rustling. It's rampant property crime. The opportunity to do something exists by eliminating any one of the three causal factors of crime. The cheapest and most painless solution is to remove the available opportunity for criminals.

Farmers should lock their doors!

FOOTNOTES

[1] A crime is an act that is a violation of criminal law that can be classified as a felony (imprisonment for more than a year). Beginning in 1930, the FBI began gathering national data on crime and each year publishes this information in an annual report entitled Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). The FBI however, collects information only on a small sample of criminal offenses. Simply stated, the FBI coordinates the collection of information from across the nation on how many acts of larceny-theft, forcible rape, burglary, aggravated assault, robbery, motor vehicle theft, and murder were reported to the police. These crimes form what is known as the Crime Index. A rate is then calculated by dividing these 14 million offenses by the total population of the U.S., or a particular city, county or state, producing a crime index rate per 100,000 people.

[2] Phillips, G. Howard, Joseph F. Donnermeyer, and Todd N. Wurschmidt. "Crime and Its Prevention." Rural Society in the U.S.: Issues for the 1980s. Boulder: Westview Press. 1982.

[3] Phillips, G. H., and R. L. Long. Citizen Participation in Community Development. Columbus: Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Cooperative Extension Service, The Ohio State University. 1979.

[4] Phillips, G. Howard, George M. Kreps, and Cathy Wright Moody. Environmental Factors in Rural Crime. Wooster: Agricultural Research and Development Center, The Ohio State University, Research Circular 224. 1976.

[5] Census of Agriculture. Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1987.

[6] Burglary involves both attempted and actual illegal entry into a house, barn, or other building on the farm. Farm vandalism is the destruction or defacement of any kind of farm property, including

a house, barn, machine, vehicle, equipment, livestock, crop, timber, either owned, rented, or leased by the operator. Theft is defined as the felonious taking and removing of personal property with intent to deprive the rightful owner of it. Theft of farm property includes the loss of any kind of plant or animal product, equipment, or materials taken from the farm premises.

[7] Rand, Michael R. "Crime and the nation's households, 1989" in Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, Washington: U. S. Department of Justice. September 1990.

[8] "National criminal defense systems study" in Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, Washington: U.S. Department of Justice. October 1990.

[9] Belyea, Michael J., and Matthew T. Zingraff. "Fear of crime and residential location" in Rural Sociology. Volume 53, Number 4. College Park: The University of Maryland. Winter 1988.

[10] Phillips, G. Howard, and Joseph F. Donnermeyer. "Extent of crime against farm retailers and suggested remedies," in M. E. Cravens and Susan Sullivan (editors), Proceedings: Twentieth Annual Ohio Roadside Marketing Conference. 1980.

[11] Phillips, G. Howard, Joseph F. Donnermeyer, and Todd N. Wurschmidt. "Crime and Its Prevention." Rural Society in the U.S.: Issues for the 1980s. Boulder: Westview Press. 1982.

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Table 1

STATES, COUNTIES, SAMPLE SIZE AND RESPONDENTS

State	Number of Counties Represented	Sample Size	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Alabama	66	1,200	428	35.7
Florida	54	1,200	328	27.3
Georgia	77	600	128	21.3
Kentucky	102	1,200	462	38.5
Louisiana	104	1,200	354	29.5
Mississippi	72	600	157	26.2
Tennessee	95	1,200	531	44.2
Virginia	92	1,200	442	36.8
Total	**662**	**8,400**	**2,830**	**33.7**

Table 2

FARM OPERATOR AND FARM BUSINESS CHARACTERISTICS

Respondents' Gender	
Males	90.8%
Females	9.2%
Respondents' Race	
White	99.0%
Black	1.0%
Respondents' Marital Status	
Married	86.4%
Never Married	3.7%
Separated/ Widowed/Divorced	9.9%
Age of Farmers	
Under 25	0.4%
Ages 25-34	7.1%
Ages 35-44	16.9%
Ages 45-64	46.0%
65 and Over	29.5%
Level of Education Completed	
8 Grades or Less	11.1%
Some H.S. (9-11)	10.3%
High School Graduate	28.8%
Some Voc. or College	17.4%
Vocational Degree	2.5%
2-Yrs. of College	6.0%
4-Yrs. of College	15.6%
Grad./Prof. Degree	8.4%
Employed Full-Time on Farm	60%

Distance from County Seat	
Less than 5 Miles	25.0%
5 - 9 Miles	25.6%
10 - 15 Miles	31.7%
16 - 20 Miles	10.8%
More than 20 Miles	6.9%
Farm and Timberland Owned (acres)	
1 - 49	25.6%
50 - 139	25.6%
140 - 219	14.4%
220 - 499	18.9%
500 - 999	8.7%
1,000 or more	6.9%
Gross Farm Income	
Less than $1,000	15.5%
$1,000 - $4,999	13.5%
$5,000 - $9,999	11.6%
$10,000 - $19,999	12.2%
$20,000 - $39,999	10.9%
$40,000 - $99,999	14.0%
$100,000 - $249,000	11.9%
$250,000 or more	10.5%
Business Characteristics of Farms Sampled	
Beef Cattle	60.0%
Horses	14.0%
Swine	11.0%
Hay	53.0%
Corn	38.0%
Timber	29.0%
Vegetables	14.0%
Fruit (inc. citrus)	10.0%
Pecans	7.0%

Figure 1.

RESPONDENTS' HOME COUNTY

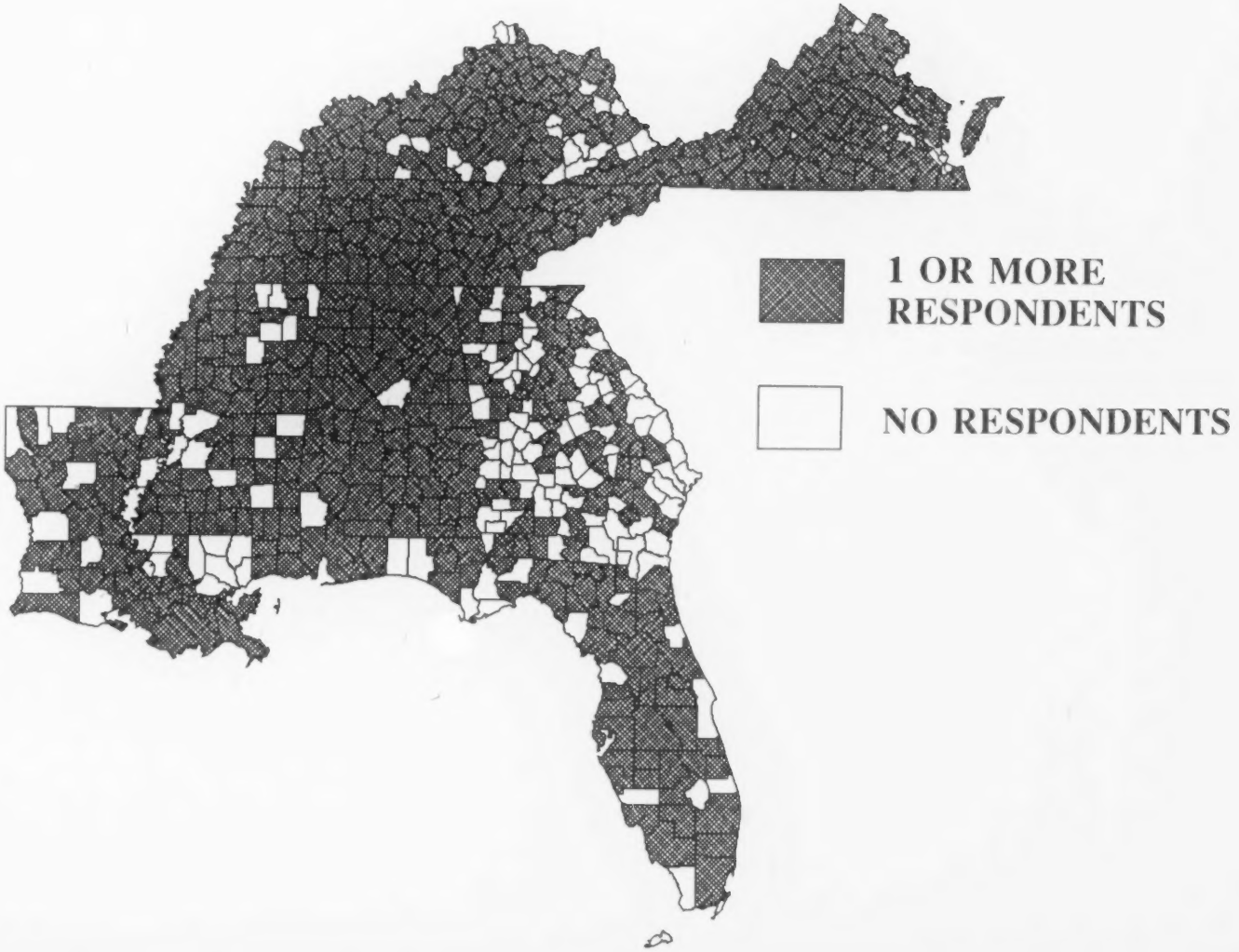


Figure 2.
VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCED BY SIZE OF FARM
Burglary, Vandalism and Theft

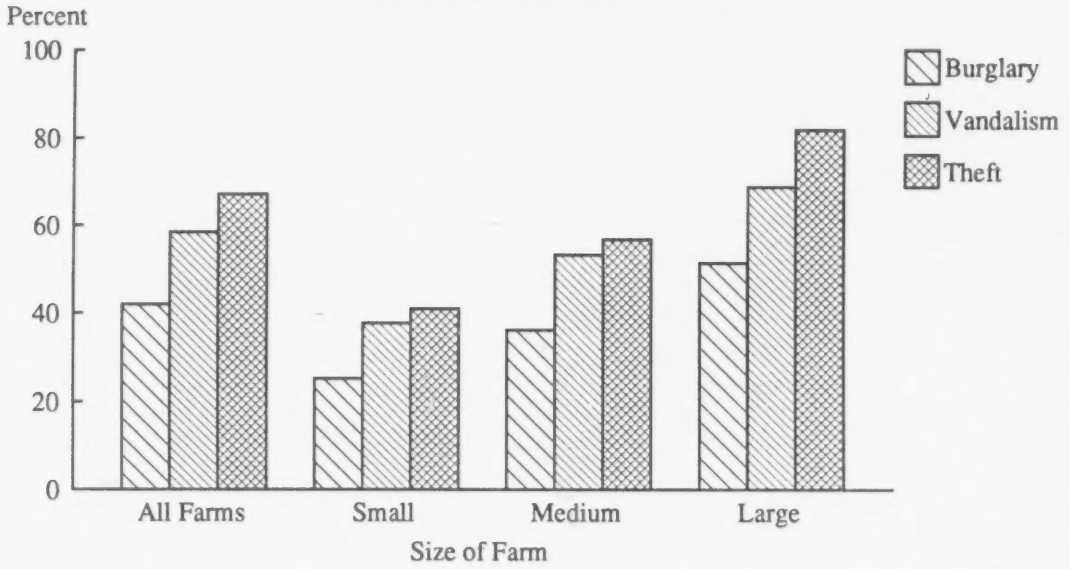


Figure 3.
MEDIAN COST OF CRIME BY FARMS EXPERIENCING
by Size of Farm

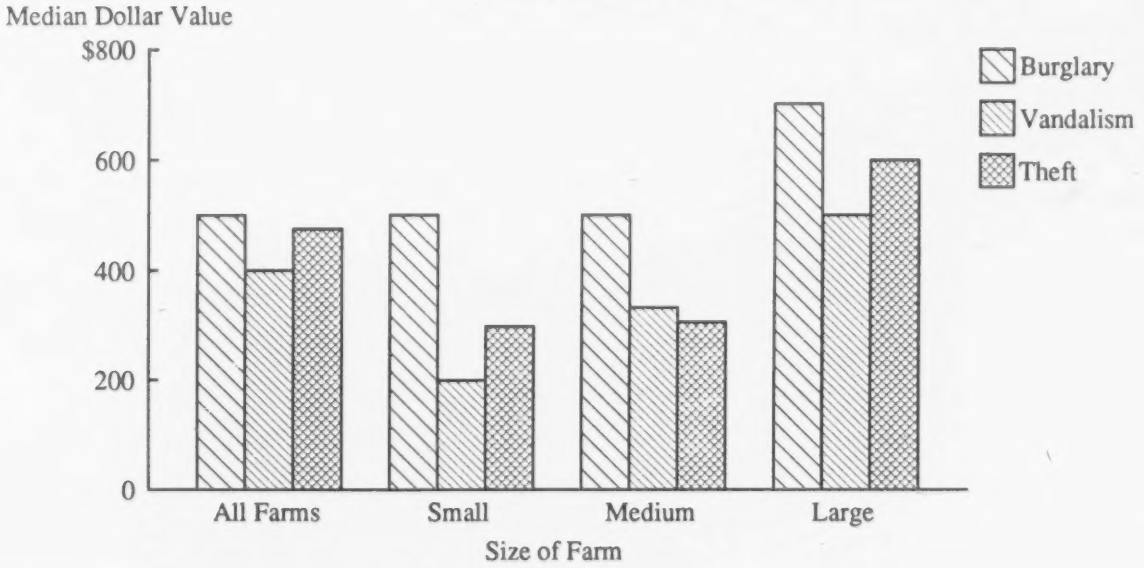


Figure 4.
FEAR OF CRIME

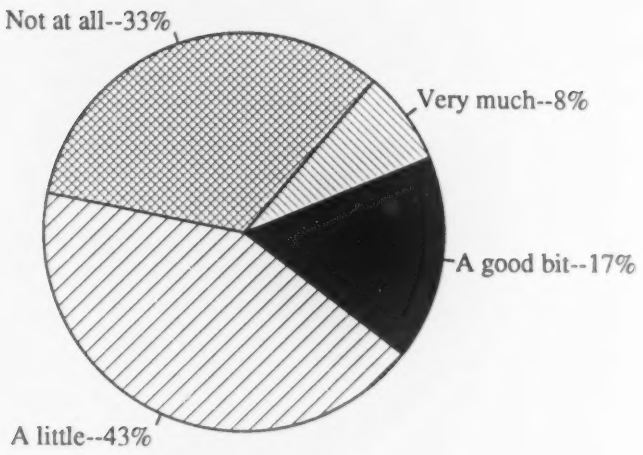


Figure 5.
FEAR OF BURGLARY, VANDALISM, AND THEFT

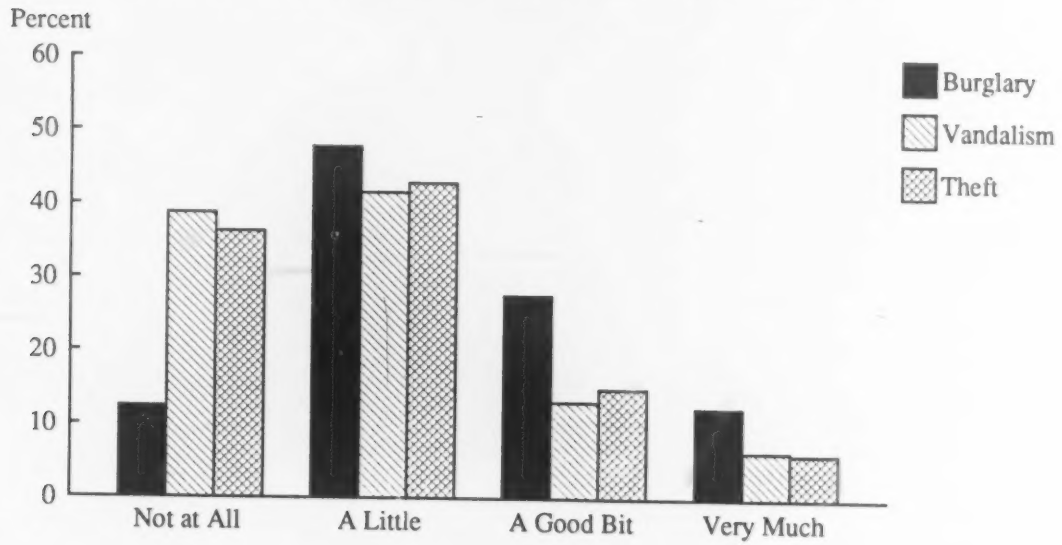


Figure 6.
CRIME PREVENTION MEASURES TAKEN

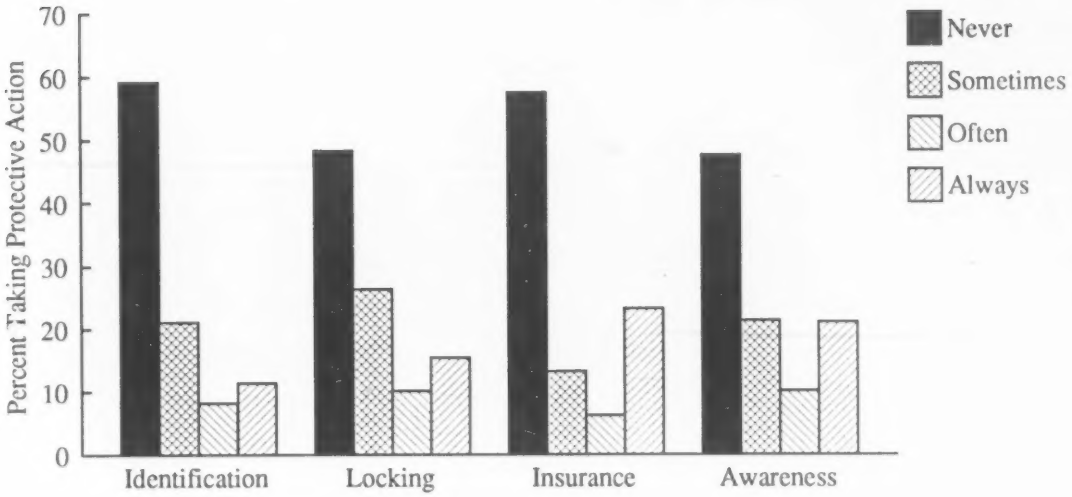


Figure 7.
OPINION OF SHERIFFS' RESPONSE TO FARMERS' CALLS

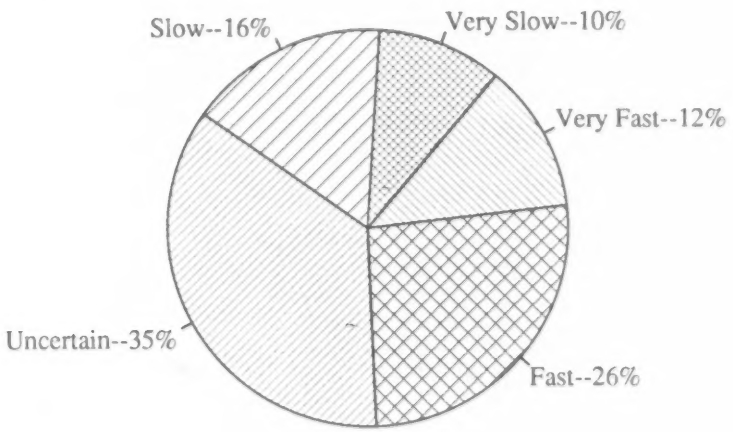


Figure 8.
OPINIONS ON EFFECTIVENESS OF STIFFER PENALTIES IN REDUCING CRIMES AGAINST FARM PROPERTY

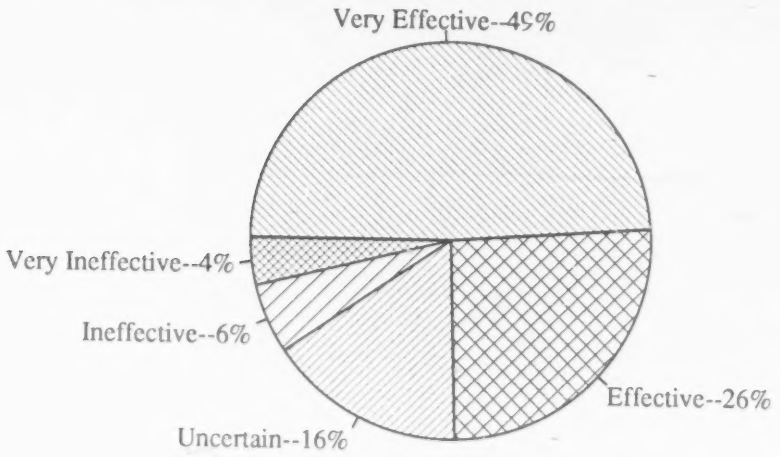


Figure 9.
OPINIONS ABOUT CRIME AND VANDALISM ON FARMS

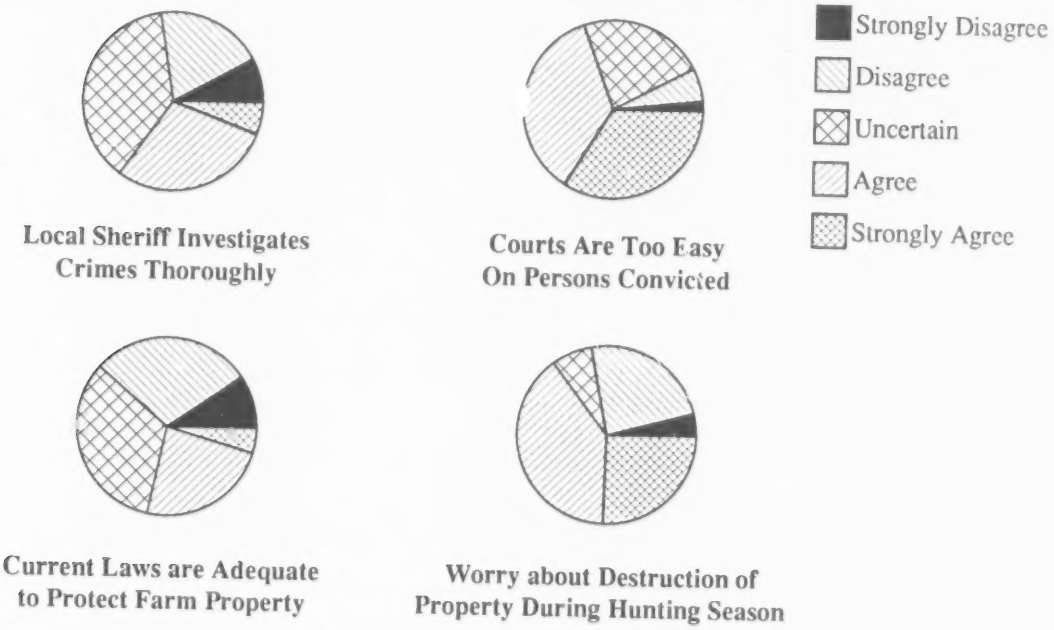
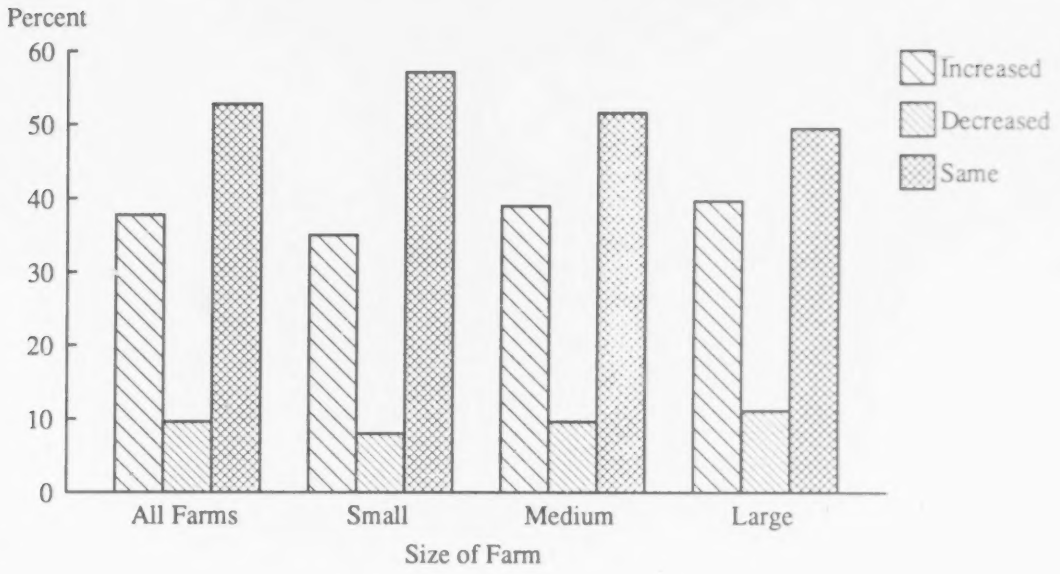


Figure 10.
CRIME TRENDS BY SIZE OF FARM



NOTES

ISSUES FACING GEORGIA

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